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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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ST. JOHN'S FIRMS SUSPEND

Effects of the Financial Panic in Newfoundland.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK TO WIND UP

Manufactories Close Their Doors and the Entire Business Interests of the Colony Paralyzed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 11.—Several small firms suspended to-day, but there were no important developments in Newfoundland's financial crisis. Nearly every manufacturing concern in the city has ceased running.

The shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland will meet on Monday to elect Trustees and prepare to wind up the institution's affairs. The Union Bank, which has been closed temporarily, will not reopen until matters are adjusted. Its notes were refused in trade to-day.

The party led by ex-Premier Sir William Whiteway demands that the Governor dismiss the Goodridge Ministry and replace the Whitewayites in office. A deputation called at the Government House to-day and made this demand. The Governor is unwilling to dismiss the Ministers, although they have offered to resign. The Whitewayites, it is said, cannot possibly raise any loans in London. Their newspapers are treating the whole crisis from a partisan standpoint.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11.—Additional details of the financial and commercial panic in Newfoundland are as follows: The condition of the Commercial Bank had for some time been a subject of suspicion, but the statement of the Union Bank to its shareholders was of the rosiest possible hue. Doubtless the banks suspended under the clause in their charters which permits them to do so whenever they deem it wise for a period of sixty days.

There is no President of either of the two St. John's banks, members of the Board of Directors taking the position of Chairman in weekly rotation. The Directors of the Union Bank are Sir R. Thorburn, W. Baine Grieve, R. S. Mann, J. W. Donnelly, and A. W. Harvey. The Commercial's Directorate is constituted as follows: A. F. Goodridge, J. S. Pitts, J. Goodfellow, E. Duder, and G. Hutchins. There is a double liability on shareholders.

The Government savings banks are largely availed of by the people to deposit their earnings, interest being allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. Large amounts of these deposists are loaned to the Union and the Commercial Banks. The Government bank notes are issued, and the only currency, beyond a comparatively small amount of American and English gold and bank notes, and some silver coin, is the notes of the two suspended banks.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the banks by the Government for a return of these deposits and the furnishing of ample security, but the efforts in this direction were only partly successful.

The condition of the depositors in these Government savings banks is only less enviable than that of depositors in the suspended banks, though they need not fear that every cent will eventually be paid. But if the large Government depositors were to demand their money it is hard to see where it would come from just now. The notes of the suspended banks would not be taken, and there is not much other currency available.

The bank assets are ample if they were realizable. They consist, however, of the security afforded by fishing gear and floating property—generally property which cannot well be turned into cash. For ten years (outside of the building boom) trade in Newfoundland has not been remunerative, and the seal fisheries of the last two years have been almost a blank. The banks have felt the pressure of this bad business. They have been attempting to carry the merchants in many instances, and now the result has appeared.

The Commercial Bank was established in 1847. At the end of 1893 its stock was $306,000, in two-hundred-dollar shares; it had a reserve of $100,000, and it paid a dividend of 12 per cent. Its notes in circulation on June 30, 1892, amounted to $650,000.

The Union Bank, established in 1854, was a much larger and more prosperous concern. During the first eighteen years of its existence its average dividend and bonus was 11½ per cent. In 1872 its reserve had become so large that a special bonus of 50 per cent. was divided among the shareholders in paid-up stock. On this increased capital a dividend and bonus of 20 per cent. was divided for many years, or 27 per cent. interest to the original shareholders on their investment. At the close of 1893 its capital was $456,000, in $100 shares, and its reserve $300,000. Its note circulation was $656,152, and for the last complete year it paid 15 per cent. dividend and bonus.

The Union and Commercial are the only two chartered banks, but there is a Government savings bank, in which 6,600 people have more than $300,000 deposited. This bank is managed by the Government, and the depositors are guaranteed by the revenue of the colony. Its profits form a sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt, and within the past fifteen or twenty years $350,000 of debt has been wiped out from this source.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 11.—The Evening News says editorially: "The political and commercial crisis in Newfoundland is a matters of grave import for Canada in more ways than one. The aggregate of our trade with the island is about $3,000,000 a year, and this must be affected by the troubles now existing. But what is still more important is the danger that Newfoundlanders may seek relief from the embarrassing situation in annexation to the United States. It would be a very serious thing for Canada to have the outlet of the Gulf and the Newfoundland fishing grounds in the hands of a foreign and some times hostile power."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Daily News announces that Job Brothers, merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, have suspended in connection with the crisis in Newfoundland.

The liabilities of Job Brothers amount to £140,000.

Another attachment was issued yesterday against the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland at St. John's for $8,731 in favor of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. It was served on the National Bank of the Republic, and it was stated that the Sheriff had not yet received a statement from the latter bank as to the amount of money it has on hand subject to the attachments.

New-York Man Arrested in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—William H. Harris of New-York is a prisoner at the Central Station. He is said to be wanted in New-York for grand larceny in the first degree, but what the particular allegations are is not known here.

Harris has been engaged in promoting several enterprises here, among them a project to manufacture typewriters, that fell through.

A BIG SOUTHERN COTTON MILL

Dwight Manufacturing Company to Leave Massachusetts on Account of Restrictive Labor Laws.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The Dwight Manufacturing Company of this city is to begin almost immediately the building of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill at the southern end of Lookout Mountain, in Alabama. The exact spot is Alabama City, about four miles from Gadsden. The corporation will increase its capital from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000, and has empowered the treasurer, J. Warren Nichols, to build the mill in the South, at his own discretion.

Mr. Nichols says the mill will be begun without delay. As a matter of fact, the capital stock will not be increased at present, the mill being built out of the large surplus of the company.

The mill will manufacture coarse goods for export, and will have about 25,000 spindles. In output by the pound, however, it will be equal to a Northern mill of 50,000 spindles.

Mr. Nichols, in speaking of the move, says it is made because the company's Chicopee mill cannot compete with those of other States owing to the restrictive labor laws of Massachusetts. Here the weekly limit is fifty-eight hours, against sixty and over elsewhere. It has been found necessary, at every recent Legislature to oppose legislation looking forward to reductions of from fifty-four to forty-eight hours, owing to fear of labor agitators on the part of the legislators. In addition there are such annoying inimical bills as that styled the "Weavers' Specification." Mr. Nichols says that so far as he knows, the only cotton mill now being built in New-England is in Burlington, Vt., and that by Massachusetts capital.

CONFIRMED WITH NO FIGHT

NOMINATIONS OF NEW-YORK POSTMASTERS MEET NO OBJECTION.

The Failure of Senators Hill and Murphy to Enter a Protest Causes Considerable Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Surprise was manifested this afternoon when the Senate confirmed a large batch of Postmasters, some of whom had been appointed a year ago, had failed of confirmation, and had been reappointed during the recess of Congress, for this list contained the names of many New-York appointees whom the New-York Senators had formerly opposed. In the list was the name of Henry L. Stork, who was nominated to be Postmaster at Auburn more than a year ago, and J. G. P. Holden of Yonkers, whose nomination also dates back many months.

The reason given by the New-York Senators for withholding their indorsement from Mr. Stork was that none of the Democrats of Cayuga County had asked that the nomination be confirmed. After the nomination of Mr. Hill at Saratoga last September Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee named Mr. Stork, with other former anti-Hill men, as members of the Democratic State Executive Committee. This was taken to mean that Mr. Stork's difficulties were over so far as the Auburn Postmastership was concerned, and to-day's developments are in line with the statement recently made by Mr. Hill that the Democrats of New-York State were now a unit. There are several New-York State nominations pending in the Senate, and it is believed that all will be confirmed.

The nominations of New-York Postmasters confirmed to-day were: J. E. Crisfield, Dansville; D. J. Crimmins, Camden; R. F. Cormack, Delhi; J. A. Clark, Waverly; G. T. Chapman, Pawling; A. O. Casler, Little Falls; Frank Burns, Mayville; F. R. Beecher, Canandaigua; George Beal, Hamilton; Edwin Bayliss, Johnstown; Mortemore Allison, Canisteo; G. C. Damon, Jamaica; Francis H. Woods, Albany; J. R. Wolverton, Wellsville; W. G. Weed, Deruyter; Charles Walsh, Armenia; W. L. Vanduyne, Moravia; H. M. P. Uhlee, Herkimer; W. R. Thorne, Peekskill; D. V. Teller, Lyons; J. M. Swift, North Tarrytown; H. L. Stork, Auburn; J. T. Schoolcraft, Schenectady; L. C. Rowe, Oswego; S. L. Rockwell, Jordan; I. A. Rosa, Fonda; H. M. Primé, Keeseville; Thomas O'Hanlon, Ovid; D. D. Morgan, Mohawk; D. P. McMahon, Ellicottville; J. B. McKee, Cohoes; John M. Ticklin, Stapleton; E. P. Howe, Saratoga Springs; J. G. P. Holden, Yonkers; John Hinman, Addison; H. C. Harpanding, Dundee; D. B. Harmon, Palmyra; John Harding, Saranac Lake; Harry Hall, Catskill; E. F. Hall, Norwood; James Forrestal, Matteawan; J. M. Fitzgerald, Sackets Harbor; R. T. P. Fisketo, Tompkinsville; Frank Eno, Pine Plains; Herbert Emerson, Oxford, and C. H. Dunling, Rome.

The nomination of John F. Masterson to be Collector of Customs at Albany was also confirmed, as was that of Gen. John C. Black to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Gen. Black is now Congressman at Large from Illinois, but will immediately resign.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Minister Seeballoa Advises the Argentine Republic to Make an Exhibit.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—Official notice has been received that Dr. Seeballoa, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has advised his Government to make an exhibit at the exposition in Atlanta next year. He has recommended an independent building for the Argentine Republic, and is especially pleased at the efforts of the exposition to establish closer trade relations between this country and the South American Republics.

The Argentine Republic has within the past few days removed the duty on lumber for the purpose specially of allowing the soft pine and cypress of the Southern States to go into that country, its own woods being all of a hard character and expensive to handle. The material used at the Chicago exposition by the Argentine Republic is still at Philadelphia.

Monument Sites at Antietam.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—At the request of the Chairman of the Antietam Board, Gov. Flower has suggested the following gentlemen to act as a committee to confer with the Antietam Board with reference to the location of monuments by the general Government on the Antietam battlefield: Gen. Josiah Porter of New-York City, Gen. William F. Rogers of Bath, Gen. Francis E. Pinto of New-York City, Gen. W. B. French of Saratoga Springs, and Gen. Francis C. Barlow of New-York City.

Theatrical Agent Fowler Dead.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—W. W. Fowler, advance agent and part owner of "The Two Sisters" company, now playing at the Toronto Opera House, died this afternoon of pneumonia, after nine days' illness. Fowler was well known to the dramatic fraternity throughout the United States and Canada. He leaves a wife and three children.

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL

Heavily Loaded Chicago Cable Trains Are Wrecked.

A DOZEN PASSENGERS ARE INJURED

The Wrecked Trains Are Fired by the Stoves in the Trailers and a Serious Panic Is the Result.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—West side cable trains came in collision in the Washington Street tunnel shortly after 6 o'clock to-night, causing the worst wreck and disaster that has happened on the street car lines of the city.

A dozen passengers among the hundreds who crowded the two trains were seriously injured, one of them fatally, and others, whose names could not be learned on account of their hurried departure from the scene, were slightly hurt by flying glass and splintered wood.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BARTRAM, GEORGE; face lacerated and teeth knocked out.
DONOHUE, JOHN; legs broken and internally injured; condition critical.
FREINZ, JOHN; legs and arm broken.
JOYCE, WILLIAM; leg broken; hand crushed.
McDONALD, JAMES; leg broken; body crushed.
McGINTY, JAMES; leg broken.
MULROONEY, WILLIAM; chin cut open.
NEWMAN, GEORGE; leg broken; hand cut.
REISS, Mrs.; cut by glass and wood; became demented through fright and shock.
ROONAN, GEORGE; injured internally; knee punctured; will die.
SMITH, MORRIS; legs broken; back injured.
VIEMAN, Mrs. ESTELLE; head injured.

The gripmen and conductors of both trains jumped from their posts and escaped injury. They will not be arrested unless there is work for the Coroner. Two of the cars were such a complete wreck that it seems miraculous that some of the victims were not killed outright.

A Milwaukee Avenue grip car, with two trailers, descended the sharp grade of the tunnel, going west, with nearly 250 homeward-bound west-siders, close behind a crowded Madison Street train made up of a grip and two trailers. When half way down the incline, the Milwaukee Avenue gripman found his grip slipped on the cable or broken. The brakes failed to work, and, in spite of sand thrown on the track, the train rushed down with great velocity toward the train in front.

At the bottom of the grade came the collision, leaving only a few seconds' grace from the time of warning for those passengers who were nearest the outside to jump on the clear track.

The victims were penned between two trailers of the Madison Street train, which were shattered to splinters.

Fire added to the horror of the panic that followed the collision, and many were hurt in the desperate scramble to escape from the wrecked cars. The fire came from the stove in the first trailer, but no one was injured in that way. Doors, windows, wooden blinds, and the heavy metal parts of the cars were smashed and hurled in all directions. The shattered seats crushed against the limbs of the unfortunates, and the platforms of the two trailers at both ends were forced into the struggling, wounded mass of human beings.

Several of the victims had to be extricated from the débris, and Smith, who had his legs broken, was pulled over the front end of the first trailer just in time to escape being burned by the coals from the battered stove.

A few of the passengers in the first trailer were hurt, and the machinery of both grips, besides parts of other cars, were smashed by the terrible compact. Traffic was delayed several hours, and intense excitement prevailed outside the tunnel when the fire apparatus, ambulances, and patrol wagons arrived.

THE CHILEAN INDEMNITY FUND

Fireman Quigley of the Baltimore Given Liberty and His Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—James Quigley, who was a second-class fireman on the Baltimore, and a beneficiary to the extent of $1,000 of the Chilean indemnity on account of the treatment of that ship at Valparaiso during the Balmaceda revolution, was yesterday released from imprisonment at the Mare Island Navy Yard and presented with his money.

Quigley deserted several years ago, but gave himself up last July in order to secure his share of the indemnity. He was tried by court-martial, which acquitted him of desertion, but sentenced him to six months' imprisonment for absence without leave. Yesterday, on account of the prisoner's good behavior, Secretary Herbert ordered him discharged and his money paid to him.

This is the last of the $75,000 indemnity fund, except $300, which is held for William H. Nichols, who has never been heard from since he left the ship.

THIRTY-SIX OUT OF FORTY

That Showed the Appreciation of the Work of the United Press.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—The Commonwealth this evening says:

"The Associated Press is making a great cackling over the four papers it has saved from the dissolution of the Southern Associated, but saying very little of the rest of the forty that have gone over to the United Press, and are lost to the Associated. The news association that is in the business of supplying news—the one that serves The Commonwealth—can get along very well with thirty-six out of every forty."

Each Says He Was Swindled.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Ernest V. Marshall of New-York is in the Hudson County Jail in default of $10,000 bail. The arrest was the result of a suit brought by John N. Guitienne, also of New-York, who alleged that Marshall had induced him to invest in the Compressed Coffee Company, and that $7,000 he had advanced had been swallowed up.

Marshall alleges that he was the one who had been defrauded in the affair, and said he would bring a counter suit. The arrest was made on a capias issued by Judge Truax of New-York.

Masked Robbers at a Railway Station.

WOODSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 11.—John Heck, agent and operator at the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad station, was surprised by masked men last night, who struck him on the back of the head with a club and crushed his skull, bound and gagged and shoved him under the desk, and robbed the place of $700 in cash belonging to the United States Express Company, tickets, papers, &c. He was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning, and is still unconscious. A reward of $200 is offered for the robbers' capture.

THEY STOLE A HOT STOVE

The Burglars Then Stole a Horse Which Had Lost a Shoe and Were Easily Tracked and Captured.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The house of Mrs. Crouch, at Farmingdale, was robbed Saturday night. Property valued at $500 was carried away, including two stoves, which weighed 1,000 pounds, one of which had fire in it.

The thieves have been caught. They are William Stillwell and a man named Fisher, both of whom were released from State prison two months ago, and whose homes are at Englishtown. Since their release, no less than ten robberies have been placed to their credit. The house of Henry Breckenwell of Jamesburg was robbed three times in ten days, and Breckenwell lost $500. The store of Reed & Pullen of Englishtown was robbed two weeks ago of guns, watches, clothing, &c., valued at $500.

The thieves stole two horses from Mrs. Crouch Saturday night. This led to their capture. One of the horses had lost a shoe, and the robbers were therefore easily traced by Lewis and Bryan Hoffman of Englishtown, and were caught at West End, near Keyport, last night. Stillwell is of good family, and when released from prison made an effort to turn over a new leaf, but failed. When asked why the stoves were taken, he said that a house had been hired at Keyport, and they needed them and the carpets, &c., which they had taken to set up housekeeping.

THE COOKS RESUME BUSINESS

ANOTHER BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

Three Masked Men Capture a Train, Get Little from the Express Car, and Rob the Passengers.

HENNESSEY, Oklahoma, Dec. 11.—At 11:50 last night the north-bound passenger and express train on the Rock Island Road was stopped by three masked men, about one mile south of Red River, in Texas, and near the Indian Territory line. The men compelled the engineer and fireman to assist them in breaking open the express car, which they entered and rifled.

The outlaws, who climbed over the tender and onto the engine, compelled the engineer to stop the train and then took the engineer and fireman and called to the express messenger to open the door, which was done, but, as no money is carried at night, nothing was secured. Then they turned their attention to the passengers, going through the cars and robbing them of money and valuables. The report is that about $500 was secured, together with several watches. The passengers were awakened and compelled to hand over their valuables. Several shots were fired into the train, and two shots were fired at Conductor Kannon through the open door. Pullman Conductor Brown was struck by a bullet, which lodged in his leg. There were three robbers, who were masked, and, after accomplishing their work, they left, going west.

It is believed that the robbery was committed by members of the Cook gang, who have not been heard from for some time. The methods of the men implicated in last night's affair were similar to those employed by the Benbrook gang. The point where the robbery was committed is a considerable distance from the scene of the Benbrook affair, and the men taking part in that would have had ample time to have changed the scene of their operations.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Deputy United States Marshals to-night arrested at Terrall, Indian Territory, the three bandits who robbed the Rock Island train at Red iRver, this morning. They have been identified positively by passengers who were victims.

Arrested for an Old Robbery.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 11.—Two men giving the names of George Rac and William Rainford were arrested yesterday at Kings City, charged with a train robbery committed two years ago. It will be remembered that Secretary Judson of the Powder Works had drawn $15,000 from a San Francisco bank, and was taking it to the powder works to pay off employes. When the train stopped at Berkley Station two masked men entered the car and robbed the Secretary of the $15,000, jumped into a buggy nearby, and not a single trace of them has been had from that time until yesterday. The officers claim to have evidence enough to convict.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN MISSOURI

Dave Spragg Kills His Wife and Two Children and Cuts His Own Throat.

BETHANY, Mo., Dec. 11.—Dave Spragg, a farmer living eight miles north of this city, killed his wife and two children and then cut his own throat just after dinner to-day.

Two other children were horribly cut, but are still alive.

The crime was inspired by jealousy.

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 11.—Ettsell Adams, a well-to-do farmer living three miles from here, in a fit of insanity shot his daughter in the head to-day. He afterward shot his wife, and then slashed himself to death. All three are dead.

EX.-GOV. TILLMAN ELECTED SENATOR

The South Carolina Assembly Gives Butler Only Twenty-one Votes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—In the election for United States Senator to-day in the South Carolina General Assembly, B. R. Tillman received 131 votes; M. C. Butler, (the incumbent,) 21 votes; scattering, 5.

Big Bequest for a Hospital.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—One of the largest single public bequests of many years here is that under the will of Thomas E. Proctor, filed to-day, by which the Massachusetts General Hospital receives $100,000. This sum is to be held in trust until principal and interest reach the amount of $400,000, when it is to be expended in erecting a suitable and appropriate building on the new grounds of the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Waverly, to be devoted to that department of the hospital. Mr. Proctor, during his life, was one of the Trustees of the hospital. The remainder of the estate is left in private bequests.

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon at its rooms, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street. A paper prepared by M. R. Perrine, on "Educating the Farmers," was read.

The next meeting will be held Jan. 8, and Dr. Edson, Dr. Doty, and other prominent physicians will take part in the discussion, the subject of which will be "Tuberculosis."

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York Dec. 2, for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

THE JUDGE THEIR TARGET

Two Desperadoes Clear Out a Kentucky Courtroom.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE JUSTICE

Two Murderers Threaten Murder if They Are Committed to Jail—Flight After a Short Fight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—There was a sensational fight in the courtroom at Hazard, Ky., yesterday, which is thought by the citizens of Perry County, to be the reopening of the French-Eversole feud. Judge Floyd Hall began the regular term of Circuit Court there, and the first case was the Commonwealth against Jesse Fields and Joe Atkins, for the murder of Josiah Combs.

Combs, who was an old man and ex-County Judge, was murdered while standing on the front porch of his house last Summer by the defendants. There were several witnesses to the deed, but no attempt was made to arrest the men, since the officers knew it meant certain death at the time, but later both men were arrested and locked up. Fields's brother was County Judge, and refused to act in the examining trial, and a country magistrate, a friend, allowed the men to go on bail of $2,000 each.

Judge Hall was given notice that if he ordered the men sent to jail there would be trouble. The men and their friends were on hand all armed and voilent in their threats to shoot Judge Hall. The courtroom was crowded, and there was much excitement from the moment the jury began to be made up.

After hearing the evidence, Judge Hall directed that they must go to jail, and instructed the Sheriff to lock them up. Immediately Fields drew a pistol and fired, barely missing the Judge. Officers in the court held him while the Judge got out of the house by the back way, going into his boarding house near by. With the assistance of "Joe" Eversole and Atkins, Fields was released, and, running out of the courtroom, they began firing into the house where the Judge had retreated. People scattered in every direction, and finally Fields and Atkins left town. Eversole received a serious wound in the shoulder from an officer's pistol, but also made his escape.

The court was broken up, and the friends of Judge Hall advise him to resign, believing that the mountain desperadoes will kill him.

BERNARDO FOGLIA IN CUSTODY

THE ALLEGED HARLEM MURDERER CAUGHT IN NATCHEZ, MISS.

He Fled from Here to St. Louis, Then to New-Orleans—Is Charged with Killing His Wife.

Bernardo Foglia, the supposed Harlem murderer, was arrested yesterday afternoon, according to a story given out at Police Headquarters in this city last night, in Natchez, Miss. Foglia, after the discovery of his wife's body, fled to St. Louis, and wrote to a morning paper a letter which stated that the woman committed suicide, and that his flight was caused by fear of being accused of murder.

Upon this letter being published, the New-York police telegraphed to Chief Harrigan of St. Louis, asking him to look for Foglia.

The Chief replied that Foglia, apparently becoming frightened after mailing the letter, had left St. Louis on the steamer Valley Queen for New-Orleans.

Inspector McLaughlin at once wired the Chief of Police in New-Orleans, asking him to look out for and arrest Foglia, but in the meantime the steamer had arrived and landed her passengers.

The New-Orleans police, however, succeeded in tracing Foglia to a ticket office, where he had purchased a ticket for Natchez, Miss., and, this fact being telegraphed to the New-York police, Inspector McLaughlin wired Chief McCrea of Natchez, giving a full description of the alleged murderer and asking for his arrest.

A dispatch was received last night at Police Headquarters, dated Natchez, which said:

"Have arrested Foglia. He consents to return without requisition. McCREA.

A detective will leave for Natchez to-day to bring Foglia to this city.

Foglia is wanted in New-York to answer the charge of murdering his pretty nineteen-year-old wife Primetiva. Up to the time of his flight he was the foreman of Costa Brothers' bakery, at 526 Columbus Avenue, and lived with his wife in a flat at No. 592.

They had been married about five months, when suddenly, at the end of November, Foglia disappeared. His wife also was not seen by her neighbors.

At the end of a week the door of the flat was forced open, and the body of Mrs. Foglia was discovered in the sitting room. By the side of the body was a revolver with one chamber empty. A bullet had pierced her brain.

SALE OF SOUVENIRS STOPPED

Result of a Secret Service Officer's Visit to the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—William J. McManus, secret-service officer in charge in this city for the National Government, this morning stopped the manufacture and sale of a small medal which has been on sale at the mint. The medal, which is the size and about the color of a gold dollar, has the face and bust of Washington in relief on the front, with the words, "God and Our Country." On the back is the Lord's Prayer, in letters so fine that a magnifying glass is needed to read it. These medals have been manufactured by George B. Soley, an employe of the mint, and sold to visitors as souvenirs. They have not been made in the mint. The die used, however, is one made for the Government and purchased by Soley for the purpose.

Mr. McManus has also stopped the sale in the mint of the "History of the Philadelphia Mint," a publication issued and also sold as a souvenir to visitors. This step was taken because of the printing in the book of fac similes of all the coins of the United States. No seizure of the books has, however, been made, pending a decision from Washington.

Not to Start Another Company.

It was reported down town yesterday that Meyer Lehman of Lehman Bros., cotton merchants, had resigned from the directory of the American Cotton Oil Company to leave him free to organize a rival company.

Mr. Lehman said he had resigned because his other business required all his time; that he had never thought of starting an opposition company, and that he and his friends intended to retain their entire interest in the American Cotton Oil Company.

HIS ACCOUNTS $6,000 SHORT

Joseph T. Nightingale, a Brooklyn Real Estate Dealer, Flees as a Defaulter.

Joseph T. Nightingale, a real estate dealer at 424 De Kalb Avenue, who lives at 356 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, is missing, and his accounts as Secretary of the Long Island Building and Loan Association are short about $6,000.

A discrepancy was found in his accounts at a meeting of the association, in its headquarters, in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, Monday night. Mr. Nightingale was not at the meeting.

James Drew, a clerk for Nightingale, told Capt. Eason of the Classon Avenue Precinct of the case, and Capt. Eason accompanied Mr. Drew to Mr. Nightingale's office. While they were there the telephone bell rang, and Capt. Eason answered. Mr. Nightingale, who was at the other end of the wire, said that he was at the Ashland House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, New-York, and that he would not be seen again.

The Captain, fearing that the man intended to commit suicide, sent two detectives to the Ashland House, but Nightingale had disappeared. He walked into the station house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and then went home. He was at his office again at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and wrote several letters, one addressed to J. P. Sloane, President of the building loan association, in which he admitted taking the $6,000; another was to his son, advising him not to follow in his father's footsteps. One letter was left to his wife and another to his sister-in-law.

He retired again at noon, took all the letters with him, and has not since been seen.

Mr. Nightingale was Secretary and Manager of the Hillside Manor Improvement Company of New-Jersey, and it is said that in all likelihood he invested the funds of the building and loan association in the real estate company. Mr. Sloane, President of the Long Island Building and Loan Association, said:

"Mr. Nightingale, the former Secretary of the Long Island Building and Loan Association, is reported missing. Our auditors examining the books of the association find a small discrepancy in his accounts. At a special meeting held last evening the Superintendent of Banks was wired to make a prompt examination of all our books and accounts. If the result of the same verifies our auditors' report, the loss will then fall upon the surety company in which the Secretary has always been bonded. Nevertheless, the matter could not hurt the Long Island Association, inasmuch as the surplus is $78,490.46, and the assets exceed $358,000, which money is all invested in first mortgages upon real estate of abundant value."

Mr. Nightingale is about thirty-six years old, and lived with his wife and one son on Lafayette Avenue, in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn. He has been in business in De Kalb Avenue for some years, and was well known among the business men of that vicinity. The police say that from his strange actions one would be led to infer that he was not mentally responsible for his acts.

INDIAN MISSIONARY KILLED

TEACHER OF A SCHOOL MURDERED AT PECHANGA, CAL.

A Full Investigation to be Made of the Case by the Indian Agent at The Tule River Mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior has referred to the Attorney General for action by his department a detailed report by Francisco Estudillo, Indian Agent at the Tule River Mission, San Jacinto, Cal., as to the mysterious murder on the night of Sept. 20 last of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, the Government school teacher and Indian missionary at Pechanga, Cal.

The report says that nothing can be learned from the Indians in relation to the guilty party or parties. "A report," it says, "was circulated that the Indian children at the Perris School were starving, and this led an Indian named Metoro Pa to demand money to go to the school.

The Agent says Mrs. Platt would not give the Indian money, and told him that his statement as to the children starving was untrue. Whereupon Metoro threatened her thus: "If you don't give me the money to go at once, I will stop or break up this school." The money was not given, and in Mrs. Platt's last letter she said: "If you don't hear from me in a very days, come to me at once, for there will be trouble."

From investigation made, the Agent believes the man who committed the murder was an Indian named Wawes. After killing Mrs. Platt the murderer piled wood upon her body, in order to destroy all trace of violence.

The sole companion of the missionary at her lonely post was her little niece, not quite ten years old, who, when she discovered flames in the school building, escaped to the house of an Indian, where she was safe, as the Agent says, "Indians will never kill a child." In the report a reward of $500 is recommended.

Panic at a Jersey City Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Four ramshackle buildings in Canal Street were destroyed by fire at 2:30 this morning. The loss is about $6,000. Several tenants had a narrow escape from death by suffocation or fire.

Each house was occupied by five families, whose members became panic-stricken. Two leaped from windows, and one was carried out by the police. Few saved anything but the clothes they were able to put on hastily, and several were glad to escape in their night dresses. They were provided with temporary homes by neighbors.

Proportion of Aliens in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Adjutant General has transmitted to Congress, in response to a resolution, a statement showing the percentage of aliens in the army to be as follows: Commissioned officers, .00092 per cent.; non-commissioned officers, 21.93; privates, 25.35.

Reformatory Managers Reappointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Gov. Flower has reappointed James B. Rathbone of Elmira and Ben L. Swartwood of Cayuga to the Board of Managers of the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira. This action naturally follows the dismissal by the Governor of the charges against the Board of Managers.

A Liberal in Mercier's Old Seat.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—The election in Bonaventure County to-day to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature caused by the death of ex-Premier Mercier resulted in a victory for Lemieux, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of about 200.

A Young Violinist Dead.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 11.—Nellie Goehler, sixteen years old, died of typhoid fever at Marseilles, France, this morning. She was the youngest professional violinist in Indiana.

WAY TO CURRENCY REFORM

Secretary Carlisle's Measure Is Now Before Congress.

SOUTHERN MEN MUCH IMPRESSED

Mr. Carlisle Reads His Bill to the Committee — Arguments from Horace White and C. C. Homer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—There are several shades of opinion in the Banking and Currency Committee upon the subject of currency reform, and it has been a matter of conjecture during the last week whether these differences could be so harmonized as to enable the committee to produce a bill to secure the results sought by the Secretary and the Controller of the Currency.

Whatever may be done by the committee, or whatever it may not do, there is a bill before the House, and it was introduced by Mr. Springer, Chairman of the committee, very soon after Mr. Carlisle had submitted his bill to the Banking Committee. It was Mr. Carlisle's bill, including the change by which he endeavors to put the State banks upon the same footing as to circulation as the national banks are placed upon.

Great interest was manifested by the committee in the talk of Mr. Homer of Baltimore, who argued for the "Baltimore" plan in a clear, direct, and orderly manner from the business man's standpoint. The effect of his arguments and of those which have been made since the proposition for currency reform became the leading one in Washington has been most impression upon many of the Southern men, who were recently unwilling to talk of anything except free coinage as a cure for the financial difficulties of their constituencies.

A Southern member of the Committee on Banking and Currency said to-day that the outcome of the pending discussion promised to be the relief that the South needed. Silver had been advocated as a relief, but if it could be demonstrated that the South could, secure the opportunity, under sufficient safeguards, to supply the currency needs of its people, it was as certain as anything could be that the desire for silver as money would disappear. As it was, the banks began business by borrowing capital from the North, upon which interest had to be earned. Then there were middlemen to be paid for their intervention in behalf of the banks. The banks had to adjust its business so as to pay both these agents, and before they could do business it was plain that they were at a great disadvantage.

It seemed to him that the Congress ought to find a way to help people out who were willing to help themselves, as the Southern people are. It was recognized by this gentleman that whatever was undertaken for the State banks, the necessity must be kept in view of making them as secure as the best of national banks.

Many members of the House attended the hearing to-day, hoping to hear A. B. Hepburn suggest reforms in the currency. Mr. Hepburn is remembered as Controller of the Currency, and as a clear-headed officer. It will not surprise the committee to hear him criticise the suggestions that have been made by the Treasury, but criticism is invited, and the committee is looking rather for information than for pressure to put through any plan preferred by a special author.

While the committee was awaiting the arrival of Mr. Carlisle this morning, Horace White of New-York addressed the committee. He said he had drawn a bill which embodied his idea of the Baltimore plan, but which had not been adopted by the Baltimore committee. He proceeded to read at some length a carefully-prepared paper covering the general subject of banking. Mr. White said "the poor depositor" had nothing to fear from the Baltimore plan. It was in the interest of the public, and not of the banks. He believed that the 10 per cent. tax on State banks should not be repealed without being surrounded by safeguards by which the Government would have some control of the system. Repeal under any other circumstances would be unwise, unsafe, and sure to cause disaster; in his opinion it would inaugurate "wild-catting."

Mr. White thought it a bad plan to have State banks and national banks under distinct jurisdictions. He believed that if the retirement of greenbacks was a necessity, the straightforward way would be to recall them under an issue of low-rate bonds for their redemption, instead of placing them "under a bushel."

Secretary Carlisle, who had appeared some time previously, addressed the committee at the conclusion of the hearing given Mr. White. He had come at the request of the committee to present a bill he had prepared to carry out his financial plan, which he proceeded to read without introduction. When he had finished reading he explained that Section 8 repealed Sections 2 and 12 of the act of July 12, 1882. Section 9 of that act authorized deposits of lawful money by national banks to withdraw their deposits of circulating notes. It might not be absolutely necessary, he said, to repeal that section if the proposed plan was adopted, but still the spirit of the section was that any national bank shall not retire in aggregate more than $3,000,000 per month, and, having done so, shall not be allowed to increase its circulation within six months.

Section 12 of the act of 1882 referred to gold certificates and their suspension when the gold reserve fell below $100,000,000, and, concerning this provision, Mr. Carlisle said it was not good policy for the Government to establish a warehouse for the deposit of gold and to issue certificates against it, for the reason that this gold, or a large part of it, would come into the Treasury and stay there if these certificates were not issued against it. But the repeal of this was not an essential part of the matter. His own view was that it would be beneficial to the Government not to issue these certificates, but to have the Treasury hold the gold and pay it out, so as to get it into circulation.

Mr. Carlisle read a statement concerning the profits to the banks under the plan. On a capital of $100,000, a national bank would deposit 30 per cent. of this amount and take out $75,000. Its profits for each year until the safety fund of 5 per cent. was deposited would be $1,972.93; after that it would be $2,722.93. Under the present system a national bank on a 2 per cent. bond would realize a profit of $434; on a 4 per cent. bond, $559.83; on a 5 per cent. bond, $611.50, and on a 6 per cent. currency bond, $1,643.17. All these estimates were on a 6 per cent. basis.

Mr. Carlisle said, in answer to Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) that he did not believe a legal requirement in his measure that custom dues should be paid in gold would make any difference whatever in financial conditions. Importers in New-York, for instance, would simply draw gold from the sub-Treasury and pay it back as dues, and

this process of paying out and paying in would go on from day to day without making any appreciable change in the amount of gold in the possession of the Government.

Mr. White was recalled at the afternoon session and briefly examined by Mr. Ellis of Kentucky.

Charles C. Homer of Baltimore, an advocate of the Baltimore plan, addressed the committee. Outlining the purposes of the plan, Mr. Homer took up each section seriatim and explained it.

Comparing Mr. Carlisle's plan with that of the bankers, Mr. Homer contended that there was no necessity for a guarantee fund of 30 per cent., as favored by Mr. Carlisle, in addition to the 5 per cent. safety fund. He did not agree with Mr. Carlisle that the redemption of national bank notes was a tying up of circulation. On the contrary, it was just the opposite and allowed the money to get out among the people.

Mr. Hepburn of New-York was to address the committee this afternoon, but was unable to do so, and will be heard Thursday. The committee will continue its inquiry to-morrow.

Mr. Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the House Coinage Committee, has called a meeting of that committee for Wednesday, at which time he proposes bringing up his bill for the re-enactment of the coinage law of 1837.

THE SECRETARY'S PLAN.

The Text of the Bill as Read Before the Baking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following is the full text of Secretary Carlisle's plan for currency reform, formulated into a bill:

An Act to amend the laws relating to national banking associations, to exempt the notes of State banks from taxation upon certain conditions, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted that all acts and parts of acts which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking associations be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and such notes hereafter prepared shall not contain the statement that they are so secured.

Sec. 2. That any national banking association organized as now provided by law, and any national banking association hereafter organized, may take out circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States legal-tender United States notes, including Treasury notes issued under the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as a guarantee fund equal to 30 per cent. of the circulating notes applied for. The association making such deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, and all such notes, together with the circulating notes of national banking associations now outstanding, shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be, a first lien upon all the assets of the association issuing the same. All circulating notes hereafter furnished to national banking associations shall be uniform in design, but any association desiring to redeem its circulating notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to have prepared and keep on hand ready for delivery on application a reserve of blank notes for each national banking association having circulation, but such reserve for each bank shall at no time be in excess of the difference between the amount of its notes then outstanding and the total amount which it is by this act authorized to receive.

Sec. 3. That in lieu of all existing taxes, each national banking association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July each year, a duty of one-fourth of 1 per centum for each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and in computing such average all notes issued by such association and not actually retired from circulation in the manner hereinafter provided shall be included.

Sec. 4. That each national banking association shall redeem its notes at par in lawful money of the United States on presentation at its own office or at its own office and at such agencies as may be designated by it for that purpose, and whenever such association desires to return the whole or any part of its circulation, the notes to be retired shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency for cancellation, and thereupon 90 per centum of the amount of such canceled notes shall be returned to the association. Defaced and mutilated notes, and notes otherwise unfit for circulation which have been redeemed by any association, may be returned to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, as now provided by law.

Sec. 5. That in order to provide a safety fund for the prompt redemption of the circulating notes of failed national banking associations, each such association now organized or hereafter organized shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July in each year, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum for each half year upon the average amount of its circulating notes outstanding, to be computed as hereinbefore provided, until the said fund amounts to a sum equal to 5 per centum upon the total amount of national bank notes outstanding, and thereafter said tax shall cease. Each association hereafter organized, and each association applying for additional circulation, shall pay its pro rata share into the said fund before receiving notes; but in no association retiring or reducing its circulation shall not be entitled to withdraw any part of said fund. When a national banking association becomes insolvent, its guarantee fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund hereby provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes, and in case the said last mentioned fund should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available assets of said banks are not sufficient to reimburse it, said fund shall be at once restored by pro rata assessments upon all the other associations according to the amount of their outstanding circulation, and the associations so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargeable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invest any money belonging to the safety fund in United States bonds having the longest time to run, and the bonds so purchased and the interest accruing thereon shall be held as part of the said fund. Such bonds may be sold when necessary, and the proceeds used for the redemption of the circulating notes of failed national banks.

Sec. 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall on or before the first day of July, 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a guarantee fund consisting of United States legal-tender notes, including the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of its outstanding circulation at the time of such withdrawal and deposit, and all laws and parts of laws requiring such associations to deposit or to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States, for any purpose other than as security for public moneys, shall be and are hereby repealed from and after the said date.

Sec. 8. That Sections 9 and 12 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," and Section 31 of the act approved June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use from time to time any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal tender notes, but the amount of such notes retired shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 70 per cent. of the additional circulation taken out by national banks and State banks under the provisions of this act; and hereafter no United States notes or Treasury notes authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the Treasury they shall be canceled, and an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of $10 or multiples thereof, shall be issued in their places, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal, or in any manner affect, the second section of the said act of July 14, 1890.

Sec. 10. That the use of circulating notes issued by a banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any State, and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency:

1. That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital.

2. That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; but this shall not be required in the case of persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, if the assets and funds in their hands are liable in like manner, and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such funds would be if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

3. That the circulating notes constitute by law a first llen upon all the assets of the bank.

4. That the bank has at all times kept on deposit with an official of the State authorized by law to receive and hold the same a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of its outstanding circulating notes; and,

5. That it has promptly redeemed its notes at par on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

Sec. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit State banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate or national bank note.

DENIES SHEEHAN'S STATEMENT

Timothy J. Mahoney Says the Charge of Taking Several Thousand Dollars in Buffalo is False.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, in a recent interview, made an attack upon ex-Controller Timothy J. Mahoney of Buffalo, who gave testimony concerning Sheehan's Buffalo record before the Lexow committee.

He spoke of Mr. Mahoney as a man who "owes to me everything he has in the world." Sheehan went on to say that Mr. Mahoney secured the nomination for City Assessor of Buffalo through his efforts. He was elected that time, but when he came up for re-election he was defeated.

Then, Sheehan says, he appointed him City Auditor, and afterward brought about his election to succeed himself as Controller.

"He returned my kindness," said Sheehan in this interview, "by practically taking $15,000 or $16,000 from me. I have in my possession a written agreement signed by him which is an admission of the fact."

When Mr. Mahoney was shown this statement in Buffalo he simply characterized it as an untruth, and said:

"This Controller matter was thoroughly exposed by The New-York Times a year ago, and the Buffalo papers took it up. Why did he not have something to say at that time? Then, again, he was in Buffalo last Saturday. He did not have anything to say then. His talk is unworthy of notice."

"Before the Lexow committee both John C. Sheehan and his brother had the opportunity to cross-examine me, but they waived their right."

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. E. P. SCAMMON

Archbishop Corrigan and Other Prominent Clergymen Attend It.

Funeral services over the body of Gen. Elliakim Parker Scammon, who died at his home in Audubon Park last Friday, were held in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catharine of Genoá, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, at 11 A. M. yesterday. The solemn high mass of requiem was sung by the Rev. Edward P. Slattery. The Rev. L. J. Evers was deacon, and the Rev. W. F. Meehan sub-deacon.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Mgrs. Seton and Farley, was present and took part in the ceremony. The Rev. Father J. F. Deshon, who was a classmate of Gen. Scammon, and who received Gen. Scammon into the Roman Catholic Church in after years, pronounced the eulogy.

Present in the sanctuary also were the Very Rev. Father Morrissey, President of Notre Dame University, Indiana; the Rev. William Prendergast, S. J.; the Rev. Henry T. Newley of the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Wallace of Seton Hall College, and the Rev. Father McDermott. The honorary pall bearers were Gen. John Newton, William Blanchet, Capt. William Seton, a brother of Mgr. Seton; Charles Hoyte, P. O'Shea, Col. J. Thompson, M. Somers, and Robert J. Hoguet. The acting pall bearers were the following members of Gen. Scammon's family: F. D. Hoyte, a son-in-law; A. D. Blanchet, Louis Blanchet, N. Scammon Jones, grandsons; Denning Hoyte, a great grandson, and J. Cullinan of Chicago.

The members of the family and friends present were Mrs. Scammon, the widow; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lockwood of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. T. D. Hoyte, Mrs. A. D. Blanchet, Miss Winifred Jones, Miss Juliet Hoyte, Miss Nathalie Jones, Scammon Hoyte, Louis Lockwood, Mrs. Annie Stebbins, Mrs. William Blanchet, Mrs. R. J. Hoguet, and Mrs. F. D. Hoyte.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the body, accompanied by the members of the family and the servants, was taken to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place later in the afternoon.

RICE CROP IS MOVING FREELY

Foreign Selections Becoming Scarce—Domestic Growers and the Market.

Rice planters in the South have had their way in the contest for higher prices between themselves and buyers, and dealers report that the crop is moving so freely to the mills that it will probably be sold by Spring.

The planters have relied on the short crop for good prices. Buyers tried to supply the market with foreign rice, with which orders were filled for a time. Choice foreign selections are now becoming scarce, and there can be no fresh supply of the kinds used in the United States until April or May. This condition has enabled domestic growers to control the market.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 540,515 sacks; last year, 839,875 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 108,245 barrels; last year, 128,700 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 21,311 barrels; sales, 14,220 barrels.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The road house known as John Tolmie's Lake House Dancing Pavilion, and the surrounding buildings, situated at the foot of Saratoga Lake, were totally consumed by fire early this evening.

Oshawa, Ontario, Dec. 11.—The Ontario Malleable Works burned; loss, $120,000; insurance, $29,000. The establishment was the oldest and most important of its kind in Canada, and gave employment to 300 men.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11.—The factory of the Compo-Board Manufacturing Company, which manufactures a composition of wood and paper, burned last night; loss, $60,000; insurance, $50,000.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Dec. 11.—The electric light plant, valued at $30,000, has burned, and the city is in darkness.

Winter Medicine

Is needed to assist the overworked organs in supplying the additional vitality required to resist the cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, strengthens the heart, sustains the kidneys, and invigorates the liver. It does all this by supplying pure, rich, healthy blood. In this way it prevents sickness and keeps the body in a condition of uniform health. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Try Hood's Pills for disordered liver, dyspeptic symptoms, and constipation. 25c.

SENATOR LEXOW DINED

The Guest of Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf.

HIS VIEWS ON ELECTION RESULTS

Speeches by Gen. Miles, Mayor Schieren, Senator O'Connor, J. W. Goff, C. C. Shayne, and Others.

Senator Clarence Lexow and several of his associates on the committee which has been conducting the police investigation were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf last night.

The guests numbered, all told, about forty, and included several men who have been wined and dined nearly every evening since the election. Among them were Recorder-elect Goff, Gen. Miles, Joseph H. Choate, and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mayor-elect Strong, Dr. Parkhurst, and Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton had been invited, but they sent regrets, as did also Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Senator Platt, who had other engagements.

As the dinner was a complimentary one to Senator Lexow, the after-dinner speeches naturally turned to the work of the Lexow Committee and municipal government.

There was some talk on the general question of "Who won the victory, and who should have the credit of it?" although, of course, the subject was not placed before the listeners in precisely that blunt form of diction.

Clarence Lexow,
Chairman of Senate Investigating Committee.

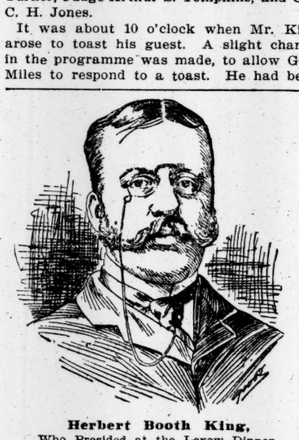
Senator Lexow has been little heard as an after-dinner talker, but he made a record last night. He was introduced by Mr. King with a flattering tribute to his abilities, and he proceeded to deliver a speech in a graceful, off-hand, entertaining way that brought him frequent applause. It was apparent from what Senator Lexow said that he regards the recent victory in about the same light as does ex-Senator Platt, for he said that the people had won a victory when they had intrusted the leadership to Republicans.

Two of Senator Lexow's sons were among the guests, and they appreciated the honors thrust upon their father.

Some of the speakers touched on the non-partisan character of the victory, and hinted that the "Reformers" and the partisan must not fall to quarreling among themselves, or the full fruits of the victory would not be accomplished.

The guests who came to pay compliment to Senator Lexow were Judge-elect Albert Haight, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, Joseph H. Choate, C. C. Shayne, Lispenard Stewart, John Jacob Astor, Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Louis Stern, Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Elihu Root, Senator Edmund O'Connor, Bradford Merrill, Rudolph Lexow, Charles Stewart Smith, Warner Miller, Watson C. Squire, Arthur F. Bowers, W. C. Wallace, William Berri, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, J. S. T. Stranahan, R. A. E. Dorr, Darwin R. James, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Senator George W. Robertson, David J. Fuller, Col. D. B. Sickels, Col. E. M. Knox, Foster Coates, the Rev. Dr. T. C. McClelland, Col. Charles A. Moore, Alexander Campbell, Frederic Louis King, Charles K. Lexow, Dr. W. Francis Campbell, A. Swan Brown, Dr. D. A. Fuller, Asa A. Alling, George W. Turner, Judge Arthur S. Tompkins, and Col. C. H. Jones.

It was about 10 o'clock when Mr. King arose to toast his guest. A slight change in the programme was made, to allow Gen. Miles to respond to a toast. He had been put last on the list, but as he had to leave the city on a late train, he was called first.



Herbert Booth King,
Who Presided at the Lexow Dinner.

Gen. Miles was on the programme to respond to this toast: "Can Military Methods and Discipline Be Successfully Applied to the City Police Force?" Gen. Miles availed himself of the after-dinner speaker's privilege of talking of something else than the subject assigned him. He did not answer the question as to the military police, but he made a graceful speech on the general need of patriotism and intelligence in municipal administration.

After Gen. Miles's speech, Mr. King proposed the health of Senator Lexow, and all arose and clinked glasses, giving three cheers. Mr. Lexow arose, and there was more cheering.

Mr. Lexow Speaks as a Republican.

The Chairman of the Senate investigating committee gave something of a history of the beginning of the committee's work, its expectations, its accomplishments, and the political upheaval on Nov. 6. He then continued:

And now that the battle is over, the duty of initiating and carrying into effect those reforms which are necessary in order that victory shall inure permanently to the benefit of the whole people devolves upon the victors.

The people have elected a Republican Governor, a Republican Legislature, and a Republican Mayor. By the grace of the people's choice, these have been selected to undertake the grave responsibilities of government.

I have noticed recently a tendency among local political lights to brush up long neglected useful studies and bend their energies to the solution of arithmetical problems. Instead of suggesting methods of improving conditions, they are figuring out how many votes this, that, and the other group of allies contributed to the grand total of the avalanche that on Nov. 6 swept over the ruins of Tammany Hall.

I cannot imagine what their purpose may be except to serve as a foundation for the assertion of influence in the shaping of future measures and the selection of men for public offices. But they must not forget that the Republican Party will be held responsible for the success or failure of government. They must not forget that the Republican Party will be judged by the measures of reform passed by a Republican Legislature and approved by a Republican Governor. They must not forget that the record of the men appointed to office will be charged against the Republican Party, and that the record of the Government of the years to come will be the record by which the Republican Party will stand or fall at the bar of the people's judgment.

This was the people's victory, won under the banner and aegis of a party to which the people believed they could safely intrust the execution of their sovereign will. I have no patience with those who in the hour of triumph seem anxious to belittle their party and turn a victory of the principles of Republicanism into a defeat of the party which professes them. If I thought as they do I would cease to be a Republican.

I am a Republican because I believe that the principles contended for in the last political struggle are the underlying and fundamental principles of the Republican Party. Loyalty to the flag, submission to the law, and perpetuation of government of the people, for the people, and by the people are monuments of public faith, bathed in the blood of its best and bravest.

The Republican Party was called into being to meet an emergency, and met it unflinchingly and successfully—met it as Abraham Lincoln met it when he declared that all men should be free and equal and struck the shackles from the Southern slave; met it as Sherman met it on his march from Atlanta to the sea; met it as Grant met it at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered the last remnants of his armies and victory crowned with everlasting glory the final triumph of the Nation's cause; met it in war and peace, in rain and shine, in victory and defeat, as the Republican Party always has met every emergent question of the hour, and solved it to the honor, the glory and prosperity of the whole American people.

And in the same broad and patriotic spirit we must now grapple and meet the serious problems of State and municipal government which confront us. Let us as Republicans give to this State and city a Government which shall inure to the benefit of the whole people, without respect to party. Let us deserve continued confidence by faithful and unremitting service of the best interests of the people. Let us, enrolled soldiers in the great army of American citizenship, loving our State, our city, and our flag, which symbolizes to us those living and eternal truths upon which free institutions are securely founded, stand together in this great impending crisis. Let there be no laggards. Let there be no division in our ranks. Let us present an unbroken front to the common enemy of mankind, and, confident of ourselves and the justice of our cause, under the banner of pure politics and good government, let us march in solid columns toward the accomplishment of the people's will.

Warner Miller and Mr. Goff Speak.

A letter of regret from Mr. Saxton was then read, and in Mr. Saxton's place ex-Senator Warner Miller was called on to speak to "The State of New-York." Mr. Miller said in the course of his speech:

It remains for Senator Lexow and his associates to give us a remedy for the evils they have found. They are not through with their work. The difficult part will come between now and next Spring.

If Mr. Choate had accepted the position of counsel and succeeded as well as Mr. Goff has, he might have been the candidate for President of the United States. Still it was a greater honor to have been President of the Constitutional Convention, which has given us a Constitution that will be beneficial to all the people of the State.

Speaking of legislation at Albany, Mr. Miller said:

Let the Legislature repeal the charter of Tammany Hall and make it illegal to print a ticket which is nominated by any secret political organization.

Mr. Goff was next called on to respond to "Our Senatorial Visitation." He was greeted with three cheers. He declared he was not going to make a speech or tell a story, but nevertheless he proceeded, speaking to his text, to make some good-humored remarks about the "hayseeds" who had come to this city. There was not, he said, the rejoicing in "the Tenderloin" over this particular visit, which, it has been said, existed heretofore when "hayseeds" came to town.

Suggestions of Mayor Schieren.

Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Broklyn spoke on "Municipal Reform." He made suggestions based to some extent on the system of municipal government in the city of which he is the Chief Executive. He said:

One of the most demoralizing features of our present system of conducting municipal affairs is the still dominating spoils system and urgent party demands for public office. Candidates, as soon as elected, are besieged day and night, and have very little time to themselves. Life is made a burden to them, especially if the official has many offices at his command, although the civil service regulations are a great shield and in a measure relieve the pressure; but even there, the spoils system makes an attack. So long as the cry, "To the victor belongs the spoils," is dominant, we can expect no change. What then can be done to mitigate this evil?

First, I would suggest that, perhaps, the divorcement of politics from local affairs be made, and that all persons holding subordinate positions in our City Government, such as clerks, inspectors, engineers, &c., should be induced not to identify themselves with active party work. They may enroll their names to whatever political party they may belong and join the district organization, but, being public officials, they should refrain from holding any prominent position in that party, and abstain from all active party work.

And, furthermore, all parties should adopt the rule that upon the election or appointment of any of their members to a public office, that member cannot hold an official position in the party organization.

This system, once thoroughly introduced, would break up the pernicious system of political "pulls," so demoralizing and ruinous in every local body politic. It would give every citizen the opportunity to stand upon his own merit. Then, if he desires to serve the public, he can make application to the Civil Service Commission and undergo a competitive examination; and being assured that his position is absolutely secure, so long as he does his duty well and faithfully, no matter what change of administration may be made, we would secure an improved public service; and with, perhaps, the introduction of a system of pensions for long and faithful service, many of the present evils in the administration of municipal affairs may be removed.

At any rate, the Police and Fire Departments should be absolutely divorced from party influences. The men who constitute the forces should not even be permitted to enroll their names in any party organization, simply exercising their rights of citizenship to vote, but otherwise being perfectly neutral in party work.

From the many commendations that have been received, it would seem the last election in Brooklyn has proved the wisdom of creating an absolutely non-partisan Police and Fire Department.

The Citizen in Politics.

C. C. Shayne was the next speaker. He responded to the toast to "The Citizen in Politics," and pointed out that one duty of good citizens is to give a note of warning to those who are "sowing seeds of discord." He said:

The first duty of a citizen is to be a good citizen. He will do right for the sake of right. This, I take it, was the motive power which impelled that great reformer, Dr. Parkhurst (a man whose name all coming ages will honor) to render the splendid services to the community which resulted in the creation of the Lexow committee and was the primary cause of the overthrow of one of the most corrupt political organizations that was ever known to exist.

In all ages we have had reformers, and in all ages we have had imitators of reformers. The glory which the genuine reformer achieved (unsought) stimulated men of weaker minds, but of equal ambition, to undertake things which were wholly beyond their capabilities. Recent attempts made by would-be reformers are subjects of ridicule and are an injury to the grand movement already set on foot. The good citizens in politics should, before it is too late, call a halt. Let the work be continued by those who are able to master the situation, and let others attend to their legitimate daily avocations, then we will have the benefit derived from a reformation, but if it be apparent that many are pushing themselves to the front for personal aggrandizement rather than securing the desired result, then the efforts which have been made will, to a large extent, be discounted by the people.

I believe it to be the duty of good citizens in politics to give a note of warning to those agencies which are now sowing seeds of discord in the community. We have had quite a task in the endeavor to reform the politics in this city, but there are influences which do not come under the head of City Government which the people should keep their eyes upon. The time has come when good citizens should say to the ministers, "Preach the Gospel; lead sinners to repentance; do it in the old-fashioned way. Discontinue sowing seeds of discord. Pray for your enemies; do not abuse them." It would appear from recent reports in the daily press that some of the pulpits in this city are being used for the purpose of delivering political orations rather than for their original purpose, and with the newspaper notoriety which some of them are receiving there is great danger that instead of doing good in the community, some pulpit orators, unless admonished by the people to put on the brakes, will do much harm by engendering strife and dissension among the various creeds.

I do not wish to be understood as criticising the acts of the genuine reformer; I am simply raising my voice against would-be reformers. The reformer will know when to take his hands off the plow.

Senator O'Connor Proposes Reforms.

Senator Edmund O'Connor, a member of the Lexow committee, responded to "The Senate and Reform." Discussing the work to be done in Albany, he said:

While I do not claim in any sense to speak for the party as to the nature and character of its work to be done at Albany next Winter, I think I can safely say for the Senate, that within a very few days after the Legislature is organized, it will pass what the people have long anxiously demanded—an honest blanket ballot bill.

We will pass the necessary laws to protect the purity of the elective franchise, and to provide that every citizen at each election shall have the right to vote once, and but once, and that that vote shall be honestly counted and correctly returned. We will vest the Mayor of New-York with the power to place the weight of his heavy official hand upon every officer and employe of your city, and we will back him to the extent of our power in his efforts to extirpate the horrible evils uncovered by the Lexow investigation. In a word, and that includes the whole case, we will aid him to the extent of our ability in his efforts to give the City of New-York a new start in life. I feel that I can safely assure you, gentlemen, that the Senate will do everything in its power to remedy every abuse and suppress every evil brought to its notice, so far as the same can be done by practical and effective legislation. In doing our work we hope to have the counsel and support of the best men in our party, and we hope that when we adjourn next Spring, our record will be such as to be in accord with the best traditions of the Republican Party.

Albert Haight, Judge-elect of the Court of Appeals, was the next speaker, responding to the toast "The Judiciary." He eulogized Senator Lexow, and then discussed the general subject of "fees." Said he:

Largely within the last generation, a foreign custom of feeing servants has been introduced among us, and to such an extent has it been carried, that clerks, deputies, and even many public officers, cannot now be called upon to perform an official act without expecting a tip therefor, even though the statute prescribes a fee and makes it a misdemeanor to demand or receive more. The time has come to stop. If the compensation allowed officers is insufficient, have the Legislature increase it; but have it distinctly understood that official fees, and nothing more, shall be paid for official service.

Other speakers on the regular list were Joseph H. Choate and J. S. T. Stranahan.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William E. Kelly of New-Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly Monday night of heart disease, aged forty-seven. Mr. Kelly was proprietor of the National Iron Works and President of the National Water Tube Company. He was a fine musician, formerly having been organist of St. James Church. He was a graduate of Rutgers College. He leaves a wife and daughter.

—Patrick McNulty died suddenly Monday night at his home, Tonnele Avenue and Dey Street, Jersey City, from heart disease. He was seventy years old and had been a Trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church for more than a quarter of a century. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of old Hudson City, and also of Jersey City after the consolidation. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

Nathan Barnes Greeley, the last surviving brother of Horace Greeley, died at the old Greeley homestead, in the town of Wayne, Erie County, Penn., Monday, aged eighty-two years. He leaves a family of grown sons and daughters. He was a man of many peculiarities.

—The Rev. R. Y. Thomson, a Professor of Apologetics and Old Testament Literature in Knox College, at Toronto, died from asthma and lung trouble, Sunday.

—Mrs. Aaron Keyser, sister of Judge Depue of the Supreme Court, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J., Sunday.

—James Stevenson, General Manager of the Quebec Bank, died Monday, at Quebec.

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CHANGED THE STREET NAMES

Cross Town Thoroughfares Affected by the Aldermen's Resolution — Business Before the Board.

Alderman Rinn of the Seventeenth District made his maiden speech in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when the Committee on Parks reported in favor of granting permission to the Park Department to make a contract for building a house for skaters in Central Park, at a cost of $4,500.

"I have heard," said Mr. Rinn, "that the Park Commissioners have arranged to give this contract to a Brooklyn firm. Now, the people of New-York are capable of building any house. Why should this $4,500 go to Brooklyn? Why—"

Then the Alderman sat down without finishing. The consideration of the report was postponed for a week.

The board referred to the Committee on Law Department a petition of the River side and Fort Lee Ferry Company for permission to make two more landings on the New-Jersey side at the foot of Dempsey and Susquehanna Streets.

A letter was received by the members of the board from Alderman Flynn, who is ill, in which he said he would be pleased if the Aldermen would vote to change the name of Bayard Street to Harry Howard Street. The Alderman has been trying to have this accomplished for many years.

The board granted permission to the County Clerk to occupy the old General Sessions Building, in City Hall Park, and the Surrogate to move into the quarters vacated by the County Clerk.

The board passed a resolution to change the names of the following streets: Fox Street, between Robbins Avenue and Prospect Avenue, to East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Beck Street, between Robbins Avenue and Prospect Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Kelly Street, between Robbins Avenue and Prospect Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Dawson Street, between Westchester Avenue and Prospect Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Beach Avenue, between Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, to Tinton Avenue.

A resolution to call the area bounded by One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street Rogers Place, and Hall Place by the name of Sherry Place, was lost.

The board adjourned without the Railroad Committee making a report on the several franchises which have been "hung up."

The board did not take up the question of changing the name of Bayard Street.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES FURNISH MANY SURPRISES.

Boston Has a Republican Mayor, and the License Plurality Greatly Increased Over Last Year.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Municipal elections were held to-day in eleven cities of the commonwealth, including Boston, and surprises were the result in several cases, both as regards candidates elected and the vote on the question of licensing the sale of liquors.

In Boston the early returns proved reliable in foreshadowing the election of Edwin U. Curtis (Rep.) as Mayor over Col. Francis Peabody, Jr., (Dem.) The hottest fights were over the election of Aldermen, the campaign having developed a number of warm personal contests. The vote for Common Council was very close in many of the wards, and the count for members of both branches of the City Government was not completed until late.

John P. Dore was elected Street Commission without opposition. The city again voted for license by an increased plurality over last year.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 11.—Mayor J. H. Tearner and the City Government were elected on a non-partisan ticket, and the city voted for license by a vote of 2,722 to 2,605. Last year it was no license.

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 11.—The Republicans carried everything. They elected Lewis H. Lovering Mayor, and also have a large majority in the City Government. License vote: Yes, 665; no, 1,432.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 11.—Orrin J. Gurney was elected Mayor on a non-partisan ticket, and the City Government is Republican. License vote: Yes, 1,201; no, 952.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 11.—Henry A. Marsh (Rep.) was elected Mayor for a third term to-day, defeating Webster Thayer (Dem.) by a vote of 7,973 to 4,994. Four Republican Aldermen were elected by big majorities. The Aldermen elected are Alonzo A. White, (Rep.,) Daniel A. Harrington, (Rep.,) Henry Brannon, (Rep.,) R. B. Dodge, Jr., (Rep.) The School Committee was chosen on strict party lines, six Republicans and four Democrats being elected. The Comon Council stands 15 Republicans, 9 Democrats; the Board of Aldermen, 8 Republicans, no Democrats. License vote: Yes, 7,461; no, 5,329.

THREE WHO WERE TIRED OF LIVING

Two Women Fail to Kill Themselves at Once and a Man Succeeds.

While suffering from an attack of melancholy or temporary mental aberration, Mme. Mettie Steinmetz, a hairdresser, who lives and does business at 216 East Eighty-fourth Street, shot herself in the head early yesterday morning. Her husband was in an adjoining room.

The woman's relatives are at a loss to explain why she made the attempt on her life, as her home-life was congenial. Dr. Hartwell of the Presbyterian Hospital, where Mme. Steinmetz was taken, said the wound was serious and might result fatally.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 11.—William L. Hegeman, fifty-four years old, of 34 Church Street, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in a barn at the rear of his home. He had been ill for two years and unable to work, which fact had rendered him despondent. He leaves a wife and six adult children.

Mrs. Hilda Ezza, while suffering from temporary insanity last night, jumped from a second-story window of her home, in this city, breaking both legs. She also suffered internal injuries, which will probably cause death.

Found Dead on a Door Stoop.

A man about twenty-eight years old died on the stoop of 51 Leroy Street yesterday morning. The body was found by Milkman Edward Tinmof of 310 Henry Street. No one living at 51 Leroy Street knew the man or remembered ever having seen him in the neighborhood. There were no marks of violence, and heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. There was nothing in the man's pockets to identify him.

FOR MONEY TO BUY A PULPIT

The Henry Ward Beecher Mission Band of Plymouth Church Gives an Entertainment.

A delightful entertainment was given last evening by the Henry Ward Beecher Mission Band of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to raise money for a pulpit to be presented to the Rev. James E. Tracy, a missionary in India. It was held in the lecture room of the church and consisted of amateur performances by young women and children of the church.

The first number on the programme was a military drill of boys, commanded by Capt. Royal Dana Tracy. Carl Held was drummer, Duncan MacDonald fifer, and Walter Wolf colorbearer. The boys wore uniforms and carried wooden muskets. They performed the evolutions with precision and won hearty applause.

Next came a very pretty doll drill in which the following little girls participated: Marion Anderson, Florence Golder, Florence Russia, Florence Bourgeois, Minnie MacDonald, Susan MacDonald, Helen Deal, Lena Latzke, Frances Latzke, Ella Suydan.

Mrs. H. W. B. Howard and Miss Watson then sang the duets, "The Birds That Sang in May," by Streletzki, and "The Angel," by Rubinstein. Then followed the cantata of "Puss in Boots," in which the characters were played by the following children:

Mother C

THE PRISONER IS SEELY

He Breaks Down at Last and Admits His Identity.

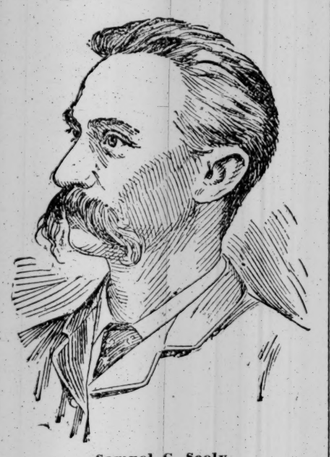
ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO NEW-YORK

He Insists that He Was Merely the Dupe of Baker—Officers Start for Chicago to Bring Seely Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—After a sharp inquisition, Samuel C. Seely, who was arrested last night, broke down and confessed to the police this morning that he was the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York.

All the morning the man had persistently denied that he was Seely, though the detectives who arrested him last night were confident from the first that he was the defaulter.

Seely did not sleep much last night. The anxiety of his position was sufficient to keep him well supplied with food for thought, and he spent most of the night sitting bolt upright in a chair. He did not lie down until an early hour this morning. When he did, it was not to close his eyes. Because of this restless night, he looked to-day as worn as a man of his physique could look. A little, wiry, nervous sort of man, with thin cheeks and a protruding chin, he is not the kind of a person to give evidence in his appearance of any bodily exhaustion. He refused to talk to reporters this morning as persistently as he did last night, but to Inspector Shea he reiterated his assertion that he was not the man wanted. At 10 o'clock he ate a hearty breakfast in the Inspector's office. There he was seen by several reporters, but did not open his mouth, not even to acknowledge that he had heard their queries. It was not until he was put in the "sweat-box" that he finally broke down and confessed.



Samuel C. Seely.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Seely made up his mind that it was useless to attempt to conceal his identity. He told Inspector Shea that he was ready to tell the truth.

"Well, what is it?" said the Inspector.

"I am Seely. I am the man you want."

"I was sure of it all the time. Have you anything further to say?"

"Nothing, except that I want to be put in the hands of my friends in New-York. It is no use holding out when the game is up. I thought this matter over last night, and came to the conclusion that the best thing I could do was to make a clean breast of it. I acted as a dupe for Baker all the time. I was a fool to do it, but it's done now and it's all over, and perhaps it is just as well. It's a tiresome business, always dodging and never having a friend and being afraid to see a face you know."

Seely was taken to the Harrison Street Station this afternoon because the quarters are more comfortable there than at the City Hall. He was assigned to the best of the women's cells. Inspector Shea will not let newspaper men see him, because he has asked that they be kept away, as he has nothing to say to them, and would only be annoyed by their inquiries. The only persons who saw him this afternoon were W. G. Edwards and W. V. Edwards, father and son. They once lived in New-York City, and there had business dealings with the prisoner. They at once identified Seely.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Edwards, "to learn that Seely is caught. He was a timid man, and I did not think he could long keep the secret."

Early in the morning H. E. McFarland, the man, who under the pretense of being his friend, betrayed Seely to the police, called at the Central Station, but he was not allowed to see the prisoner, who is very bitter against him. McFarland claims that Seely was kept all night in a downtown hotel, but this is denied by the officers. Special Officer J. C. O'Donnell spent the night with him, and has been detailed as a special guard for the prisoner during the rest of the time he spends in Chicago.

McFarland this morning told the story of his connection with the bank official. He said:

"I first saw Seely on Dearborn Street about Nov. 24. The minute I laid eyes on him I knew that he was the man they were looking for in New-York. I had seen his picture at the Central Police Station, and I recognized him by that. After that time I never allowed him to leave my sight, for fear I would lose the reward. Sometimes I slept at his boarding house and sometimes I took him to bed with me at the Lansing Hotel, often so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. I never saw him gamble in any way, except on the races. He was an old hand at that, and was familiar with the form of all the horses. I don't think he lost more than $75 altogether while I was with him. He always seemed to have enough money, and spent it freely. He only paid $3.50 at his boarding house by the week, but ate his meals at the Boston Oyster House, and always had the best the market could afford. When he drank, which was often, he invariably took whisky, and, although he had been in Chicago but a short time, was well known in many of the prominent bars as a good customer. I started out with the deliberate intention of making him admit to me that he was Seely, but it was a long time before he finally told me of his own accord. He said he was a much-abused man, and that $10,000 was all of the money he ever got. Baker, he says, got the rest. This $10,000 is now in a bank in New-York, with the exception of about $1,000, which he spent here. His wife, Ida, who is in Brooklyn, is confined to her bed with grief at the downfall of her husband."

The first record of Seely in Chicago is when, on Nov. 25, he registered as E. G. Evans at the Lansing Hotel, on Adams Street. At that time he was in the company of McFarland, who claims to have made his acquaintance on the street, when Seely asked him how to reach the Roby race track. The two men were at the Lansing Hotel for several days together, and occupied the same room. They seemed to be very intimate, and drank together often, spending most of their time in the barroom.

About two weeks ago Seely and McFarland went to the boarding house, 496 La Salle Avenue, where Seely rented a room, giving the name of Frank J. Dale, and saying he was from the West. No particular attention was paid to him by the proprietor of the house. He came and went as did the other boarders, only irregularly. He and McFarland went frequently to the races where Seely generally lost money. McFarland has known for some time who his companion was, and bragged around the Lansing that he knew where the missing New-York bank bookkeeper was.

"I don't know anything about either McFarland or Evans," said the clerk at the Lansing Hotel to-day. "They came here on Nov. 25. I never saw either of them before. McFarland said he was a railroad man, and 'Evans' said nothing about himself. McFarland comes around here a great deal, but latterly 'Evans,' or Seely has not been with him. Several times recently McFarland told me he knew where Seely, the bank thief, was, and that he could give him up and get the $5,000 reward, and spoke of what a good time he would have with the money, but I paid no attention to him, because I thought his talk was only the vaporings of a drunken man. I had not the least suspicion that his friend 'Evans' was Seely. McFarland always seemed to have plenty of money, and so did 'Evans,' but the latter did not make much display."

"Evans" always registered from Chicago. McFarland registered the first time as from Troy, N. Y., and afterward as from Chicago. Some of McFarland's signatures are wonderful in their way, and the clerk, in talking about them, said:

"When he was very drunk he wrote thus," and, turning to a page, "when he was not so drunk he wrote this style."

Seely's friends in New-York knew of his whereabouts, for within a day or so he received a letter, which, he said, was from his wife, containing the hundred-dollar bill which was found in his possession.

GREAT RELIEF TO BANK OFFICERS

A Deputy United States Marshal Sent to Chicago for Seely.

After having received reports yesterday that the man arrested in Chicago was the defaulter Seely, that he was not Seely, that he had confessed that he was Seely, and that he had denied that he was Seely, the officials of the Shoe and Leather Bank were at last relieved of a great deal of tension, due to uncertainty, by an authoritative statement that the prisoner was Seely beyond doubt.

They got the last report by telephone from Inspector McLaughlin, who said he had just received a dispatch from Chief of Police Shea of Chicago, stating that the man was Seely, that he had made a confession, and would return to New-York.

Prior to the receipt of the information that Seely had really been captured, some of the bank's officers were inclined to be skeptical as to whether the right man had been arrested. Director Beach said that the description telegraphed from Chicago of the man arrested tallied to a remarkable degree with that of Seely. But neither Mr. Beach nor other Directors could believe what H. E. McFarland, who gave the man up, had said about Seely telling him (McFarland) after a short acquaintance that he was Seely, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

After the first positive statement came, however, there were several confirmations, and President Crane, Directors Pease and Beach, and Cashier Van Wyck put their heads together near the President's desk, and decided that President Crane should go to Chicago on the 4:30 P. M. train over the New-York Central Road, which he did.

Two important visitors to the bank in the afternoon were United States District Attorney Macfarlane and his assistant, John O. Mott. They conferred for some time with the Directors, and on leaving Mr. Macfarlane announced that Seely would be brought here by a representative of the Federal authorities in Chicago.

"Under the Federal law," he said, "no requisition proceedings are necessary. We will send a certified copy of the indictment found against him by the Federal Grand Jury, and upon receiving that the United States Marshal of the district in which Seely was arrested will deliver him to the Marshal of the district in which the crime was committed."

United States Commissioner Shields, after a brief interview with the bank officials, prepared a certified copy of the indictment, and it was given to a Deputy Marshal, who started for Chicago on the same train with President Crane and Detective Sergeant Nugent. As necessary to the exchange of the prisoner he also carried a warrant for Seely signed by Commissioner Shields.

This action seems to settle the question over which Seely's counsel, Frank W. Angel, and others interested, have been puzzling as to whether Seely will be tried in a Federal or State court here. If there are no delays, the legal documents should reach Chicago this afternoon, and Seely should be in this city to-morrow night. He will probably be sent to Ludlow Street Jail if his counsel does not succeed in getting bail.

Mr. Angel was also skeptical yesterday morning about the man arrested in Chicago. He was sure that if Seely had been caught, the first thing he would do would be to send word to his lawyer. He was unaware, he said, that Seely had gone to Chicago. He had, in fact, known nothing of Seely's movement, except for a few days after his departure.

"How about that $10,000 the man arrested says he 'planted' with his lawyer?" he was asked.

Here a friend of Mr. Angel asked him to cash a check.

"If I could find out where that $10,000 is 'planted,'" said Mr. Angel, "I might cash it with some of that."

No one could give him the information, and he cashed the check with money from his pocket, and said: "Neither did Seely's lawyer send Seely $100, as the Chicago prisoner claims. Seely paid me $15 on his bill on July 6 last. Since then I have not had a cent from him. Instead of being in debt to him he is in debt to me."

Mr. Angel thought at first that he would go to Chicago. Then when he learned the prisoner had confessed that he was Seely Mr. Angel decided that it would do no good to go to Chicago. But he sent a message there. It was addressed to "Frank M. Dale, care Police Headquarters," and said:

"If you are Seely and intend to surrender, do so to the United States court. State court has no jurisdiction."

Mr. Angel said he did not sign his own name to this, but a name that Seely, if it was Seely, would recognize. Then he paid a visit to United States District Attorney Macfarlane, who, in the afternoon, got a telegram from Chicago from United States Marshal Arnold, saying Seely was already in the custody of the United States authorities.

Mr. Angel went to Brooklyn to see Mrs. Seely in the afternoon. She had sent him a message saying: "Come over at once. I am almost crazy."

This was the effect on her of the news of her husband's arrest. She had been sick since his flight and the exposure of his fall, but had improved. Now she is again prostrated.

Inspector McLaughlin called at the bank about 2:30 o'clock P. M. He would not say what his call was about, but it is probable that he carried to the officers the message from Chief of Police Shea of Chicago, the gist of which he had already telephoned to the bank. When he was going away he was asked if he was going to send a man to Chicago. He said he would do so, and would probably send Sergt. Nugent.

COLGATE'S
PERFUMES
for
Holiday Presents.

THE PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

The Commission's Engineer to Confer with the New-York Central Railroad's Representative.

The Rapid-Transit Commission met yesterday in the board room, in the Home Life Insurance Building, on Broadway. The principal thing of interest that the commission expected to consider was the report that Chief Engineer Parsons had been requested to prepare on the proposed east side route. Engineer Parsons said just before he entered the board room that the report was not ready.

The Commissioners present at the meeting were Messrs. Steinway, Inman, Low, Fitch, Claflin, and Orr. After the meeting, Secretary Delafield furnished a synopsis of what had been accomplished. He said there were several long discussions, but refused to tell what was said by the Commissioners who participated in them.

A letter was read from Chancellor McCracken of the University of New-York. He suggested that the upper portion of the east side route run along Jerome Avenue, instead of to the east of it.

President Orr, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the officials of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, reported that the committee had met a committee of the railroad people. On the latter committee were President Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan was not present at the conference, which was held at the board's rooms. The Commissioners submitted and explained the proposed east side route, which runs under the Grand Central Station and up Park Avenue under the present tunnel, and at some part of the route at the side.

It was agreed that the best course possible at present would be to arrange a conference between Engineer Parsons and the Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad. The engineers will go over the plans and decide how far the proposed road will interfere with the existing structure of the New-York Central and the Harlem Roads. It is understood that the railroad officials are not opposed to the rapid-transit road, if it does not seriously affect the present tunnel.

Engineer Parsons reported informally concerning the methods of construction assumed by him as a basis for computation of the cost of construction and as to the plan of construction which he intended to recommend for the Broadway portion of the route. Secretary Delafield declined to give the recommendations on which the engineer spoke. The engineer at the next meeting will make his formal report. This report will contain the result of his conference with the Central Railroad engineer.

LABOR DELEGATES ON AN EXCURSION

A Day Off for the Convention of the American Federation.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—Delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor cast aside the duties of the convention to-day and went off for a holiday. At the invitation of the Denver Trades Assembly, the visitors enjoyed a trip over the Loop. The two English labor advocates, Messrs. Burns and Holmes, were made acquainted with their fellow-guests, and in the interim were much interested in the departure and arrival of the numerous trains at the station.

The train which conveyed the party over one of the most picturesque routes on the continent comprised seven cars, which were occupied by a party of 200. John Burns made the trip in the engine cab, and gave the grimy engineer pointers on the Queen's engine drivers. The Loop itself brought forth an expression of opinion most complimentary to the skill of American engineering.

Arriving at the Plume, the party dined, and later inspected several of the mines in that vicinity.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Adriatic for Liverpool are R. A. Doxey, S. S. Folwell, W. W. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, R. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, C. P. Low, Mrs. Low, Dr. Millar, Alexander Murray, and K. F. M. Smith.

On the Noordland, which will sail for Antwerp, are N. Albert, Ernst Gideon Bek, Philip S. Myers, Mrs. S. Myers, Mrs. E. E. Swartzkopf, Mrs. Dorgelon, John Endres, Rudolph Uhrig, Mrs. Uhrig, and C. Heis.

The American Liner New-York, for Southampton, will have over 100 first-cabin passengers, among them Miss Kuehne Beveridge, the actress; Alfred Clayton Johnson, United States Consul at Stuttgart; Col. William Ludlow and wife, Gen. George F. Schoeffel, Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. B. Tamblyn, Duncan McGreger, Jr., the Rev. W. C. Kensitt, Mrs. Kensitt, the Rev. W. S. Blackstone, Mrs. O. E. Kellogg-Cravens, E. McVicar, J. H. Lau, Dr. R. C. Greenleaf, H. H. Fuller, and Miss Marty York.

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A VOTE COMING ON SUGAR

Proposed to Take Up the "Pop-Gun" Bill This Afternoon.

SENATOR GRAY TO TAKE THE LEAD

It Is Not Expected That the Bill Will Be Passed—The Purpose Is to Put the Senate on Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—An attempt would have been made to-day to call the Sugar bill from the Senate table but for the fact that the opportunity did not present itself until late, at a time whe nseveral friends of the movement were absent. Unless all signs shall fail, a motion will be made to-morrow to proceed to the consideration of the measure, and the Senate probably will have an opportunity to go on record on the question whether the Sugar Trust shall continue to rob the country. The sugar Senators were deeply concerned today, when they discovered that the plan to force consideration of the bill had been indorsed by several Senators who previously had remained in the background. Mr. Gray, they learned, had decided to vote with the opponents of the trust, and would make the motion designed to bring on the struggle which has been anticipated since the session opened. There was great activity in the Senate when "the Senators from Havemeyer" learned the condition of affairs. Mr. Gorman was seen in consultation with men on both sides of the chamber, and he did not cease whispering until he saw that it was too late for the friends of the bill to accomplish anything before adjournment.

Mr. Gray had consulted with Mr. Hill, Mr. Vest, Mr. Caffery, and others and felt so much encouraged that he volunteered to lead the fight. Strange to say, Mr. Blackburn, who only yesterday was trying to secure the promise of the Louisiana Senators not to introduce a bounty amendment to the bill, and who managed to convey the impression that he was opposed at this time to any further tariff legislation, was found to-day on the side of the reformers. Mr. Voorhees also let it be understood that he would support a motion to call the Sugar bill from the table. This was hardly in line with the statement which he gave to the press associations yesterday, but it was none the less acceptable to the friends of the bill, who are just now in great need of votes.

Mr. Gray did not get an opportunity to make the proposed motion until after 4 o'clock. At that hour several Senators who are identified with the movement had departed with the idea that nothing would be done until to-morrow, and others were desirous of disposing of minor questions in which they were deeply interested. After a short consultation with Mr. Vest, Mr. Gray decided to yield the floor until to-morrow. According to the present arrangement, he will make his motion at 2 o'clock, and a test of strength will follow. It hardly need be said that Mr. Gorman is much dissatisfied with the situation. He has endeavored to-day to impress upon individual Senators the desirability of preventing any further tariff legislation, with what success remains to be seen. Mr. Gorman knows perfectly well that the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugars imported from countries which pay a bounty on sugar exported, is in direct violation of treaty obligations, and that the United States is apt to suffer serious damage through retaliation by Germany and other countries which are affected, but his desire to retain in the bill the differential which gives the trust its rich bonus, overbalances all other considerations, and his effort will be to protect the trust at all hazards.

The Louisiana Senators seem to have reached the conclusion that the pop-gun Sugar bill, with its 40 per cent. rate on all sugars would be more to their advantage than the present law. They have in the last fortnight felt the heavy hand of the Trust laid upon the industry in which they are chiefly interested, and can see nothing but trouble ahead of them. It is possible that they would agree not to press a bounty amendment provided the Sugar bill might be passed in its present condition. It is considered doubtful, however, whether the bill could secure the necessary votes. The Republicans are opposed to it, and with the aid of Mr. Gorman and his followers, it seems likely that they will be able to defeat it. A bounty amendment would draw Republican support and Democratic opposition.

It undoubtedly is the main thought of those who desire to call up the Sugar bill, to place the Senators on record. Some of them say that they were not allowed to assert their views in the last session, by reason of the caucus agreement, and they see no reason why they should be compelled to sit silent now and give the country the impression that they favor the concessions to the Trust which were contained in the main Tariff bill. The "Senators from Havemeyer" do not relish the situation, but it is doubtful if they will find a way to prevent a record vote being taken. Mr. Vest has postponed his motion to call up his closure resolution until action shall have been taken on the Sugar bill.

TRYING TO BE ECONOMICAL.

Appropriations Committee Aims to Discourage New Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Keeping in mind th necessity for economy in expenditure during the coming year, the Appropriations Committee is discouraging any legislation that looks to the undertaking of business involving new expenses and drafts upon the receipts of the Treasury. For that reason the committee regarded with disfavor the effort made yesterday in the House to pass a bill for a free public library for the District of Columbia. There was no appropriation asked for in this bill, but it was well known that the project could not be carried out without money, and if it was not asked for at the outset it was because there was a belief that the withholding of the request for money would hasten the approval of those who would hesitate to vote for a bill that begged for money at the outset.

The bill was sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. That seemed to be an innocent and proper reference, to all except those who knew that the committee was not at all likely to approve a request for a new public building in Washington. When the District of Columbia bill shall come in there surely will be an indignant outburst from those who cannot brook the economy of Congress where the District is involved. The District is ambitious, and it would have liberal appropriations all the time. It pays half the cost of everything that it gets, but even under that arrangement it has an easier time than any other city in the country at half the rate of expense.

With rigid paring of estimates there will come, of course, a Republican howl about parsimony. The Democrats ought to be willing to accept the charge of meanness that will be brought against them if they endeavor to adapt the expenditures of the Government to its receipts. The complaint of the Republicans will be inspired by a feeling of annoyance because they will not be able in the Fifty-fourth Congress to indulge in extravagance without running the risk of offending the people, who will have comparisons set before them in the campaign of 1896.

The Democratic Party ought to be as manly about meeting this question of economy as is the man who finds his income reduced from any cause. And Democrats may treat the jeers and complaints of Republicans about their policy of economy just as a man of self-respect would treat the comments of a cheap and vulgar fellow who would venture to reproach an individual with economy in preference to running into debt.

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A BERING SEA RESOLUTION.

Mr. Dingley Wants Information as to Sealing Operations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A resolution, which was agreed to, was offered to-day in the House by Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the workings of the regulations prepared by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration for the preservation of the Bering Sea seal herd and the cost of carrying them into effect. In connection with this Mr. Dingley presented a letter from Mr. H. W. Elliott, formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the necessity for making public the information sought.

Mr. Hitt, ex-Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and now the ranking member of the minority on that committee, expresses a purpose of following up his resolution of yesterday calling for the correspondence in regard to Secretary Gresham's offer of $425,000 as compensation for Canadian sealers seized by a searching inquiry. Mr. Hitt says that the British claim for damages before the Tribunal of Arbitration was only $439,000, that of this sum $357,000 was for prospective profits on catches that had never been made, and that ten of the eighteen ships seized or warned away were owned by Americans and flying the British flag for purposes of registration.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—When the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.,) made a speech in advocacy of it.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) remarked that all the arguments which could be made on the subject had already been made, and he therefore was under no necessity of trespassing on the time of the Senate. There was but one question, he said, which he had any trouble about, and that was how to dispose of the just and meritorious claims of the Maritime Canal Company for the work already done. He was not entirely satisfied with the provisions of the bill on the subject. His own opinion was that the company was entitled only to the money actually expended by it.

The bill was laid aside without action.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Tyrone Power of London is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore is at the Holland.

—Col. O. W. Peabody of Boston is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Gov. S. H. Elbert of Colorado is at the Windsor.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman William E. Simonds of Connecticut is at the Astor.

—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago and James R. Garfield of Mentor, Ohio, are at the Murray Hill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night till 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—41 Bond Street; Lazarus Wolf; damage, $150.

1:40 A. M.—66 Greene Street; M. Silver, cloakmaker; damage, $100.

8:05 A. M.—123 Rivington Street; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—467 Canal Street; Lewis Schlaun; damage, $200.

4:05 P. M.—753 Third Avenue; Ellen Cameron; tenement; damage, $2,000.

4:40 P. M.—858 Ninth Avenue; Abraham Mandeal, paints; damage, $20.

4:10 P. M.—319 East Seventy-fourth Street; Rose Deutch; no damage.

8 P. M.—51 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; dwelling occupied by George Cashman; damage, $50.

11:30 P. M.—297 Tenth Avenue; Joseph Praiver, dry goods store; damage, $700.

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QUILL CLUB HEARS TALKS ON ART

J. W. Champney Tells About Pastel Work and Daniel Beard Amuses Them with Chalk Drawings.

The Quill Club held its thirty-ninth regular meeting at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, last night.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner, at which sixty-five covers were laid, and at which J. Wells Champney and Daniel Beard were guests of the club.

Dr. F. H. Marling, who presided at the meeting, made a speech in which he dwelt upon the advancement that has been made in art in this country, and the great development that it has shown in the City of New-York, as instanced by the great increase of late years in the number of its public and private art schools and galleries.

He then introduced Mr. Champney, who gave a short but instructive lecture on "Pastellists and Their Work," in which he traced their art from its earliest days to the present. To emphasize and illustrate his remarks and make the subject as clear as possible to his audience, Mr. Champney circulated photographs of the most renowned works by the greatest pastellists, and thus prepared his hearers for the encomiums which he delivered upon Rosalba Carriera, Latour, Raphael Mengs, Leotard, and others, both ancient and modern.

He explained fully the difference in method and technique between the pastellists and those who work in oils, and interested his auditors to such an extent that he was plied with many questions after he had taken his seat.

He was followed by Mr. Beard, who gave, as he said, some of the "inside tips of the cartoonist," with the aid of a blackboard and his colored chalks.

Mr. Beard was witty and amusing in all that he said and did, and kept his audience in a constant state of expectation as to what he would produce from the seemingly chaotic chalk marks with which he covered his papers from time to time before he developed his pictures by a few deft strokes.

He talked a little and sang a little, and through song acquainted those present with the fact that all of Dr. Depew's jokes had been told to Columbus 400 years ago.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beard's chalk talk, the meeting dispersed with thanks to its entertainers.

Among those present were the Rev. C. P. Fagnani, the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, Col. Thomas F. Barr, United States Army; Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, the Rev. John C. Blish, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, the Rev. Dr. John H. Edwards, the Rev. F. P. Hughes, D. D., J. Cleveland Cady, and Marshall L. Bacon.

BAD MONEY IN A VACANT LOT

A MAN WHO HAD SOME OF IT IS IN LONG ISLAND CITY JAIL.

He Is Supposed to Have Had Accomplices, Who Threw the Money Away When He Was Arrested.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 11.—A boy walking across a vacant lot bounded by Third and Fourth Streets and West Avenue and Front Street this morning found a counterfeit silver dollar. Going a few steps further he came across another counterfeit coin. The boy took the counterfeits to the Second Precinct Police Station and gave them to Sergeant Dunn. The latter sent a policeman to search for more of the spurious coins.

The policeman, carefully going over the ground, attracted the attention of several passers-by, and they, learning from the boy who first found the coins that the place was full of money, joined in the hunt. Soon men came from near-by factories and shops. It was not long before a crowd of men and boys were tramping back and forth over the vacant ground, looking for dollars.

No one but the policeman and the discoverer of the first coins knew that they were counterfeits, and not good coins, that were being hunted for, and the assemblage walked around with their backs bent and eyes wide open, anxious for sudden wealth. One of them stooped down and picked up a dollar that was half covered by mud. The others saw him pick up something, and immediately there was a wild rush for that part of the field.

The policeman had been left alone in the rush, and when he picked up another coin the crowd was soon around him. By that time everybody knew that the money found was counterfeit, and a good many left the place disgusted. There were enough remaining, however, to find three more of the dollars, and the coins were all turned over to the policeman.

The only way the police can account for the presence of the counterfeits in the field is that they were thrown there by the companions of a stranger arrested for trying to pass a bad dollar on William Hollingsworth, a saloon keeper at 197 Jackson Avenue, last night. The man called for a drink. He was served by the proprietor, and put a silver dollar down on the bar in payment for the drink. Hollingsworth saw the coin was a counterfeit, and pushed it back toward his customer. Without touching the drink the man picked up the coin and hurried out. The saloon keeper became suspicious and sent his son to follow the man.

The boy met a policeman and told him about the man's attempt to pass off the counterfeit. This policeman pointed the stranger out to another policeman, who arrested him. While passing Seventh Street on the way to the police station, the prisoner broke away and started to run down that street. The policeman and young Hollingsworth gave chase. After running a short distance, Hollingsworth saw the fleeing prisoner thrown something away. He picked it up and found it was a bad dollar. The man was recaptured after a sharp chase and handcuffed.

At the police station he said his name was Gavanon Santi, and gave his age as twenty-two years. He said he lived in Mulberry Street, New-York, but refused to tell the number. He was searched, but none of the counterfeit money was found upon him. It is thought he had accomplices, and that they saw him arrested and hurried to the ferry to New-York, throwing the money they had into the vacant lot, which is only a block from the ferry entrance.

The counterfeits are not well made. They are very light, but have a good ring. The milling is poor workmanship, and there are several glaring defects on the face of the coins.

Mrs. John Foley, wife of a Dutch Kills saloon keeper, brought one of the counterfeits to the police station to-day. She saw Santi and identified him as the man who passed the coin on her yesterday. The prisoner will be turned over to the United States authorities in Brooklyn to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK DAIRYMEN

Oleomargarine the Subject of President Munson's Annual Address.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The New-York State Dairymen's Association met here this morning, with several hundred representative dairymen present, constituting the largest attendance in years.

Prof. Frank D. Blodgett of the Oneonta Normal School delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Prof. Roberts of Cornell. President E. S. Munson of Franklin delivered the annual address, dwelling on the needs of the dairy interests and strongly urging additional legislative safeguards against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

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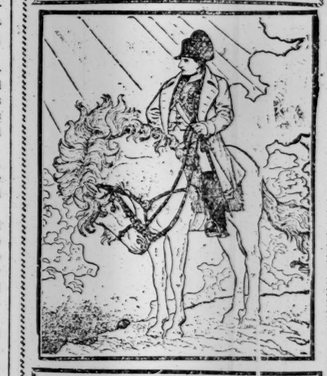

THIS magnificent Christmas number, sold everywhere, price 35 cents. New yearly subscribers who begin with this issue may have the November number (the first of the new volume) free on request. All booksellers and newsdealers take subscriptions—$4.00—or remittance may be made to THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New-York.

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WHO IS THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

Salt Lake City's Chief of Police in Jail for Refusing to Disclose Her Identity to the Court.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 11.—Chief of Police Pratt is for the second time behind the walls of the penitentiary, on the charge of contempt of court. He was again summoned to reveal the name of the woman who had been detained under sensational circumstances in a hack, and to whom he had passed his word of honor not to disclose her name. The Chief of Police claims that the ends of justice could best be served by his concealing the name, and he again refused to give it, claiming that it would lead perhaps to murder and suicide and the ruin of a respectable family if it were known.

The Judge ordered him to the penitentiary until he changed his mind or during the pleasure of the court. The whole city is wrought up over the affair, and speculation is rife as to the identity of the woman in the case.

ITS SHOE CAUGHT IN A CABLE SLOT

Haugh's Horse Meets with an Odd Accident and Is Badly Lamed.

A singular accident befell a horse owned by John Haugh of 414 East Fifty-ninth Street early yesterday. The animal, attached to an express wagon, was being driven up Third Avenue by John Collez of 500 East Seventy-sixth Street, and at Eighteenth Street a cork of the horse's left shoe became wedged in the slot of the Third Avenue cable road.

The efforts of the horse to release the imprisoned foot so wrenched the tendons of the ankle that after the foot had been freed the animal was too lame to walk. It was removed to the owner's stable in a horse ambulance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Joseph O. Carroll of Dublin, Ireland, to-day began a contest of the will of his brother, James, who died in this city, leaving an estate valued at $250,000, over $100,000 of which was bequeathed to Archbishop Riordan. The contestant and each member of his family were left small legacies.

Kent, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Priscilla D. Spooner was 101 years old to-day. The event was fittingly remembered by numerous relatives and friends. She is remarkably active. She remembers and tells of incidents connected with the death of Washington.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 11.—James Washburn, formerly coachman for Mrs. Edward P. Terhune—"Marion Harland"—is under arrest here, charged with the larceny of curios from Mrs. Terhune's country residence, at Pompton.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 11.—John McCarty of the firm of M. & J. McCarty, manufacturers of roofing slate at Poultney, Vt., was instantly killed to-day by a falling rock at the firm's quarries.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 11.—The Clyde steamer Algonquin sailed to-day bearing 30,000 boxes of Florida oranges, thus breaking the world's record for an orange cargo by 11,000 boxes.

Port Colborne, Ontario, Dec. 11.—The Welland Canal was officially closed to-day for the season. A large number of vessels are laid up here.

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Geneva, Switzerland: Librarie, Georg & Co.; Librarie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:00—Stavenhagen and Gerardy Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8.15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Zweite Gesicht.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.
33d 47TH AV—The Tiffany Chapel. Tiffany Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	36	35	3:30 P. M.	32	38
6 A. M.	36	34	6 P. M.	34	38
9 A. M.	29	37	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	32	36	12 P. M.	33	39

Average temperature yesterday.....37
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Brisk Southeast Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN SUGAR TRUST ALLIANCE WITH GORMAN.

There should be no misunderstanding about the attitude of the Republican Senators, or a majority of them, toward the proposed removal of the discriminating duty on German sugar and of the Sugar Trust's differential of 1-8 of a cent a pound. They have decided that they will not permit either of these duties to be repealed. That is admitted by the leading journals of the party. The alliance of the Republican leaders with Gorman and the other members of the Democratic Sugar Trust group, formed in the closing days of the last session, still exists, and it is the determination of those who made it to prevent at this session either the repeal of the Trust's 1-8 or the removal of the 1-10 that has excited the dangerous and injurious commercial hostility of Germany.

At the close of the last session we set forth the official record of the action by which the Republicans, under the direction of Mr. Aldrich, enforced the purpose of this alliance with the Gorman group. The Murphy resolution was passed on a Saturday, after three days of intrigue and of skillful manipulation of votes and motions by Gorman on one side and Aldrich on the other, working with a common aim. That official record shows clearly that at any time in that period of three days the Republicans could have cut off the Trust's 1-8 of a cent and the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent by voting with at least sixteen Democrats who desired the removal of these duties. But they had bound themselves to act with Gorman for the Trust. They carefully observed—in open Senate and in the meetings of the Finance Committee—the programme which had been made by Gorman and Aldrich, and when the conclusion of the game was reached, in the passage of the Murphy resolution, they voted with Gorman and against the sixteen Democrats who would gladly have joined them in repealing the two obnoxious duties.

After the purpose of this alliance had been attained, The New-York Tribune published the following explanation from its Washington correspondent:

"The programme of the Republican and Conservative managers, [meaning Aldrich and Gorman,] as announced in these dispatches of last evening, was carried through without a hitch, except that Mr. Gorman was encouraged to introduce, with great effect, one of his clever dramatic strokes for the delectation of the public."

At the beginning of the present session the reasons calling for a repeal of these two duties were even stronger than they had been in August last. The retention of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent has already injured our export trade, and much greater injury is indicated for the near future. But, as we have said, the alliance still exists. So far as any amendment of the tariff is concerned, the question has been narrowed down until it includes only these two duties, and it is to preserve them that "the Republican managers" are still in combination with Gorman and his group.

There is abundant proof. It is admitted that before the recent Democratic conference, or before the conclusion of it, the Republican members of the Finance Committee gave notice that they would undertake to prevent the repeal of the duties in question. This has been shown in the dispatches of prominent Republican journals. With reference to the policy adopted by the Republicans, the veteran correspondent of The Chicago Inter Ocean wrote, on the 5th inst.:

"The Republicans will certainly not consent to any change in the existing tariff law. There can be no possible doubt about that. Senator Voorhees, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, has already informed the Democratic caucus that this is the policy of the Republicans of the Finance Committee. The Republicans will not even permit the repeal of that proposition of the tariff law which relates to free alcohol in the arts. They will not consent to any change whatever in the existing Tariff bill."

The New-York Tribune's reports were to the same effect, and after the Democratic conference, under the direction of Gorman, had decided upon a course which excluded consideration of the two sugar duties of 1-8 and 1-10, The Tribune said, on the 7th inst.:

"The legislative programme adopted yesterday by the caucus of Democratic Senators is received with entire satisfaction by the leaders on the Republican side, whose cordial assent to the policy which prevailed was sagaciously secured in advance by the Chairman [Mr. Gorman] of the Democratic Steering Committee."

The old Sugar Trust alliance is still in force, undertaking to "carry through its programme without a hitch."

The Tribune had explained on the preceding day why Mr. Gorman was opposed to the adoption of any rule to limit debate and to secure a vote within a reasonable time. It was because he feared that his power would be reduced, and his power, our neighbor remarked, had—

"—been built up by the gradual absorption on his part of the functions of an intermediary to arrange with the leaders of the other side the terms and conditions of all-important legislation."

"Under the present system," The Tribune added, "a dozen men on both sides who dominate the Senate can control all legislation." But, so far as legislation concerning the two duties on sugar is concerned, the controlling influence has been exercised and is now exercised by an alliance of the Republicans under the management of Mr. Aldrich with Mr. Gorman and his Sugar Trust contingent on the Democratic side.

Senator Quay, whose vote gave the Trust the differential of 1-8, now introduces a bill to repeal this duty, saying that the Democrats are afraid to go on record. What a farce it is! He knows that his Republican associates have agreed with Gorman that no action on such a proposition shall be permitted. The New-York Tribune remarks in an editorial article that no action "seems probable" because the power of Gorman and his followers has been increased by the election. But The Tribune knows that Gorman's power to prevent the removal of the Sugar Trust's differential and the discriminating duty depends on the support of the Republican side, obtained through the alliance of "the Republican and Conservataive managers."

The Republicans can now repeal these two duties any day by acting with those Democrats who desire to have them repealed. They will not act with them, because they are for the Sugar Trust now, as they were when the McKinley bill was made and passed, and as they have been ever since.

THEY ARE HUMAN BEINGS.

We hope the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church will not fall into the deplorable mistake of treating as public enemies the persons who have exposed their ramshackle and rotten tenements to the public view.

A corrupt political "ring" always stands shoulder to shoulder when its crimes are exposed and defies its assailants. McKane did that when The Times opened fire on him.

Other examples should guide Church Wardens and Vestrymen.

The Trinity tenements, some of them, are foul, unsafe, unhealthy, not habitable. The corporation should thank The Times and the Tenement House Commission for pointing out these facts and cheerfully set about the needed reconstructions and repairs.

It is useless for Col. Cruger to talk about the tenants being better off without running water. The cost of putting in the pipes, not the fear of overindulgence in washing, restrains the Trinity authorities from giving their tenants the water they need and must have if they are not to become a source of danger to the public health.

Your tenants are human beings, gentlemen Wardens and Vestrymen. Treat them like human beings.

A "PRACTICABLE BRIDGE."

The Secretary of War, whose approval is necessary before plans can be adopted for a bridge across the Hudson River, has been assured that capitalists are awaiting the opportunity to invest in a "practicable railroad bridge." It is very certain that they will never invest in any other kind. What the commercial interests of New-York require and what the people hope to see is a "practicable bridge" across the Hudson River, and not a visionary bridge that is beautiful on paper.

Plenty of expert opinion has been given about bridges that are "practicable" from an engineering point of view, but the kind in which capitalists will invest and, therefore, the kind that there is any chance of getting, must be "practicable" from a financial point of view, which means that it must not cost so much that there will be no sure prospect of a fair return on the investment within a reasonable time.

Now, whether the bridge shall be of the suspension or cantilever type, whether it shall cross the river by a single span or be supported by a pier, leaving an ample and unobstructed channel for navigation, should be decided solely with reference to this kind of practicability. The plan should be approved which will insure the building of a bridge across the river for actual use, and not leave it to decorate the archives of some defunct corporation.

The only undetermined question that we know of in connection with the subject is whether the pier for a cantilever bridge, with a 2,000 feet span, would seriously obstruct the navigation of the river. There is no reason for believing that such a pier would be an obstruction, while a bridge would much facilitate the normal development of the vast traffic between New-York and the rest of the country, which is virtually the traffic of the whole country with other countries. Upon that traffic the prosperity of the city and all its interests depends. What would constitute a "practicable bridge" is known, and a corporation stands ready with plans and prospective capital to make it a reality. It is a question of that bridge or no bridge, and to that question there should be but one possible answer.

THE POOLING AMENDMENTS.

The action of the lower house of Congress yesterday in passing the pooling amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act will be cordially approved by the railroad companies throughout the country, and there is good reason for the belief that it will have a stimulating effect upon railway business. The friends of the bill apparently have no fear of its meeting with serious opposition in the Senate. This measure has the unqualified indorsement of nearly twoscore influential commercial bodies representing the best business sentiment in the North, South, East, and West. The New-York Chamber of Commerce is on record in its favor.

While this bill does not give the railroads all that they desired in the way of pooling privileges, it concedes to them enough to make the measure quite satisfactory, for the present at least. The bill provides that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall have the power to pass upon each pooling contract, and the approval of the commission is necessary to make such contracts enforceable.

Whenever two or more railroad companies desire to enter into an agreement to pool their business or their gross or net earnings, the contract must be filed with the commission, and it shall become lawful and enforceable at the expiration of twenty days from the date of filing unless the commission makes an order disapproving the same. In reaching a verdict of disapproval the commission must find that the operation of such contract "would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, inferior service to the public, or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of this act."

After a pooling contract goes into effect, under the terms of the bill passed yesterday, it becomes the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to watch its operation, and if its effects work injury or mischief, the commission has power to abrogate the contract with thirty days' notice. The orders and findings of the commission in this matter, as in all others, are subject to review by any circuit court of the United States.

PLATT IS IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Platt talks defiantly, like a man confident of his power to do all the mischief he threatens. His contention that this is a Republican State and has been for ten years, and that the victory in this city was a Republican victory, may be quite disregarded. When he claims as Republicans the 124,000 voters who voted for Morton he shows that he has no particular pride in his argument, but a most deadly set purpose to bring about the conditions he argues for and desires. It was in Colorado that a gentleman with two "guns" made a barroom full of other gentlemen admit that four and four made nine.

Mr. Platt leaves no sort of doubt about his purposes. He proposes to appropriate to himself, to have and to hold, all the power and spoil in city and State of what he calls this Republican victory, meaning thereby a Platt Republican victory. In his view, any Republican who is not a Platt Republican is a Democrat or a Mugwump. He, Platt, is full of "patriotic wisdom"; they of "factional yelps." He serves notice on Dr. Parkhurst and the Committee of Seventy that they may cease their preparations for reform legislation. The "Republicans" will attend to that. They will "turn out the Tammany rascals", and "sustain the Lexow committee."

Does anybody suppose that the Tammany rascals are going to let themselves be turned out until they have exhausted the possibilities of "deals" with Platt? Is there any intelligent man in New-York City who does not find the Mayor's declaration about Kerwin and Murray a little too bland and innocent to be convincing? He appointed these men to Police Commissionerships "because they were dyed-in-the-wool Republicans," he asserts, not because Platt influenced him by his "diplomacy." That would perhaps suffice if Platt-Tammany deals of the most revolting character had not been notorious in the past. It will not remove the apprehension that such deals may be now making or already in force and effect.

Unless public opinion can be aroused and made effective as it was made effective fifteen years ago in regard to street cleaning and two years ago in regard to the Park speedway, Mr. Platt will be the lion in the path at Albany this Winter. It is always difficult to get the people "mad" enough to cudgel their servants into doing right, and it will be doubly difficult now that Mr. Platt has appealed to Republican partisan feeling. Bad as he is, he has led the Republican Party by the nose for years, and he hasn't let go of the nose.

Reform and purification will be at Platt's mercy if he wields the power he appears to feel secure of holding, and if the new Mayor and the new Governor are not fortified against him some very unedifying "Republican" reforms may be accomplished.

MR. BROCKWAY'S VICTORY.

After all, Superintendent Brockway has substantial compensations for the annoyance he has been put to. It was a terrible fight, and the chances were against him. He had to meet calumny, unscrupulousness, malignity, platoons of soulless perjurers organized and drilled, and all the resources of a powerful enemy clamoring for his head.

He emerges from the ordeal about the most completely vindicated man in the history of charges and investigations. His certificate of character is incontestable. He can hold his head up anywhere now, and defy all challenges. If he had had a flaw or a fault worth mentioning, his numerous accusers and inquisitors would have found it. Probably Mr. Brockway himself is surprised at his own impeccability. Then, the finding in his favor not only certifies to a commendable past, but guarantees a blameless future to the end of his life. If, with all his opportunities and provocations, he has not yet become a ferocious monster, he is certainly too old for such a metamorphosis.

Besides all this, Mr. Brockway and the Elmira Reformatory have been authoritatively heralded to the world as models, and the much-tried managers of the institution have been warmly and deservedly praised by Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo for their unselfish devotion. "The reformatory," say these gentlemen in their report, "stands pre-eminent among the reformatories of the world"; and "the managers are fully justified in the confidence they have reposed in their General Superintendent." And Gov. Flower, dismissing as unfounded all the charges brought against Managers Wey, Arnot, Peters, Rathbone, and Swartwood, promptly reappoints Messrs. Rathbone and Swartwood, whose terms had expired.

The Governor's action in the case has been highly commendable. He appointed a first-rate commission of inquiry and the case was illuminated by the efforts of very able counsel. Mr. Coudert was energetic, but he was on the losing side. Mr. Stanchfield's close familiarity with the work of the reformatory made him a power in its defense, and Mr. William M. Ivins's extraordinary genius for collation brought together in a magnificent brief all the knowledge and experience of the ancients and the moderns in the science of making the punishment fit the crime.

Mr. Brockway was ruthlessly assailed, ably defended, justly judged, and completely vindicated.

THE PAUPER LABOR OF AMERICA.

The manifesto, forwarded to Washington by our Consul General at Berlin, of the Agrarians in the Prussian Legislature contains statements that ought to excite interest throughout the grain belt of the United States, which is conterminous with a part of the area over which Populism and the silver craze prevail. The object of the Prussian landlords is obviously, and indeed avowedly, to secure the passage of corn laws whereby the German grain grower may get enough for his grain to enable him to pay more rent to his landlord. This sentiment is also that of the British landlord, though he does not venture, as yet, to propose an increase in the price of food. That battle was fought and lost in England half a century ago. What is most worth noting in the appeal of the Prussian protectionists is the argument they use:

The principle current nowadays, based on an unlimited exchange of products, that the price of grain must be reckoned on the basis of prices that obtain among people at the lowest stage of culture, indicates an essential interference with the evolution of our country as a cultivated people.

It will be observed that the argument of the Prussian protectionists is modeled upon that of the American protectionists, with a directly reversed application. They appeal to the Legislature in effect to protect the Prussian laborer against the pauper labor of America, and especially the labor of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, and Oregon, the inhabitants of which they describe as "people at the lowest stage of culture."

Of course, this is all nonsense. It is true that Peffer and Allen and Lewelling and Pennoyer and Jerry Simpson are discouraging subjects for an American apologist, and easy game for a Prussian critic. If we knew nothing about the communities which these wild and hairy men represent, except the fact that they represented them, we should have to agree with the critics that they were "people at the lowest stage of culture," and that it was a shame to subject a German peasant to competition with such people, who in some cases do not need even stockings. But then we know a great deal more about the graminiferous West than that, and the Prussian Agrarians know a great deal less. They have never so much as heard of Pennoyer or Simpson or Lewelling or Peffer or Allen. It is to be hoped no enemy of his country will send biographies and photographs of them to Berlin. Such a treasonable act would lend plausibility to the contention of the landlords.

But we may call attention once more to the zeal with which the Senators from Havemeyer and their confederates are assisting the German Agrarians, and all other Germans who are interested in excluding American products from Germany, by maintaining a discriminating duty against a German product in the interest of the American Sugar Trust.

THE STATE VOTE.

At last the dilatory Board of Supervisors of Kings County has got its election returns on file with the Secretary of State at Albany and we know exactly what the State vote was at the election of five weeks ago.

The total vote cast for Governor was 1,275,671, which is 90,774 less than that cast for Presidential Electors in 1892 and 134,615 more than was cast for Secretary of State and 151,842 more than was cast for Judge of the Court of Appeals last year.

The vote for Morton exceeded the vote for Harrison two years ago by 64,468, and the combined vote of Hill and Wheeler fell below that of Cleveland by 109,966. Morton's exact plurality over Hill is 156,108, and his clear majority over all is 71,965. Making a comparison of Lockwood for Lieutenant Governor with Campbell for Controller last year, there seems to be a gain of 26,648 in the Democratic vote, and Brown for Judge of the Court of Appeals received 70,677 more than Maynard.

The only thing encouraging to Democrats in the returns is the evidence they furnish of an increasing disposition to vote independently, and they can benefit by that only by avoiding past mistakes and being prepared to gain the confidence of the people as fast as their opponents lose it.

There is much to be said in favor of the proposed establishment of a South Pacific station for our navy. It would permit a prompter dispatch of vessels to required points in Peru, Chile, Ecuador, or Colombia, and also sometimes to the Pacific coast of Central America, where they are so often called for. This last would especially be true with the headquarters at Callao, instead of Valparaiso, at one or the other of which ports they would doubtless be placed. Perhaps the year might be divided between the two, according to the season and sanitary considerations. The Pacific grows in naval and commercial importance, and presents not only a greater expanse than the Atlantic to cover in cruises, but a considerable number of islands which our vessels are from time to time called upon to visit. There is accordingly an argument for a separate station south of the equator there, as was in the Atlantic. The approaching increase of the number of steel vessels in commission will make this plan practicable.

SIX PAINTERS.

Six painters have taken possession of the American Art Galleries, and the result is a most interesting exhibition of oils, water colors, and black and white.

The lower gallery is taken up with pictures by Robert V. V. Sewell and his wife, Amanda Brewster Sewell, whose work is at once a revelation and a surprise. The general coup d'oeil, as one enters, is one of brilliant, dancing, scintillating sunshine; of healthy, lovely womanhood; of the human form undraped, free of movement, lithe of limb, with no unpleasant suggestiveness, no drawback to mar the charm. There is honesty of purpose, sincerity, and directness apparent in every bit of work, and the spectator must be hard to please who does not enter into sympathy with these painters. The "Daughters of Hesperus," the joint work of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, at once commands attention. The canvas is large, the three figures fully life-sized, and the treatment big, simple, and very successful. Remarkable flesh painting, the subtle outdoor light true and the sunshine brilliant to a degree. There is harmony of color, refinement, and great feeling in every inch of the canvas.

Mr. Sewell, in "The Vintage Revel," has succeeded most admirably with difficulties of composition and effect of light.

Not less than a dozen figures have been successfully placed in varying attitudes, each in good action, the interest concentrated and the picture holding together thoroughly well. Mr. Sewell has shirked no difficulties and has overcome many serious problems with much success. The types of women are refined, the faces attractive, and a true decorative spirit pervades the whole composition. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell have been working under African suns, and in a few happily-chosen lines from William Morris, placed in the catalogue, they frankly admit their love for that land, to which, by the way, they shortly return. There they have found qualities of light and atmosphere, softness of outline, warmth, geniality, and a chance to paint constantly out of doors, and they have made the most of their opportunities. Each study shows a loving touch, and an evident satisfaction in the painting, with results according.

There are earlier efforts, remembered at previous exhibitions—"Sea Urchins," "A Tale of Troy," and others, good in their way, but the later work is much in advance and there is more breadth, more certainty of purpose, a surer touch, and a more mature judgment apparent. Mrs. Sewell's "Lavoire in the Gatanais," shown both here and at Paris some years since, holds its own wonderfully well, and loses none of its freshness.

In "Bacchantes," Mr. Sewell evidently felt his way up to the greater problems in the "Revel." Here again we see a charming group of graceful figures, full of action and go, and arranged with dexterity, particularly as to arms and legs, difficulties that often trip the artist. Here the shadow is particularly effective, keeping its place though high in key, while the light is brilliant and powerful, and, as in all the work here shown, a true feeling of decoration pervades everything. Mrs. Sewell contributes several portraits, No. 18 being, perhaps, the most successful, with its genuine feminine quality through the whole canvas. A small portrait of a lady, too, is delightful in its way, and both are painted with more breadth and freedom than is No. 16, "Mother and Son," that has been shown before. There are a few landscape studies that are slight, but interesting, notes of various effects of sunlight.

Up stairs, Mr. George Agnew Reid of Toronto has the large gallery to himself, and he proves an interesting new-comer. He shows some seventy pictures in various mediums, mostly oil, and of every possible size, from a six-inch panel to an enormous decorative triptych, that covers one entire wall. This big decoration is extremely agreeable in color, and has many of the harmonious qualities of a piece of old tapestry; there is a breadth in its treatment, too, that is commendable, but it is empty, and it is difficult to get away from this fact in looking at it. Next in size, though more important, is "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," (No. 131,) thoroughly English in its story-telling qualities, with the agony piled up. A very sick man, propped up on an easy chair, is receiving a visit apparently from the holder of the mortgage, while the family is gathered about in great despair and utter hopelessness. The subject is theatrical and forced, but well drawn, and painted in a brownish key, withal effective. "A Modern Madonna" (No. 132) has a strong touch of human nature in it that will doubtless make it a popular picture, and the same may be said of "Family Prayer," (No. 140,) which is perhaps the best of the three compositions, and has much quiet dignity and force. "The Other Side of the Question" (No. 141) is of the story-telling order, but there is a monotony in the many bearded faces of the men that palls, and the grouping is not quite successful. There is abundant sunshine in "Idling," (No. 159,) and much freshness and brilliancy in the "Bridge," (No. 192.) "The Sonata" (No. 142) is not up to the standard of the other figure pieces, being indifferent in drawing and muddy in color. There are many bright, crisp studies from nature, showing much observation and careful attention, of which "Harvest" (No. 135) is a good example.

Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson shows a large number of drawings in black and white, originals of various illustrations for "Sharp Eyes" and other articles and books Mr. Gibson has written, familiar to the readers of magazines, and needing no comment here, but, nevertheless, showing delicacy of feeling and intimate knowledge of insect, weed, and blossom.

There are the familiar drawings by Elihu Vedder, for the edition of "The Rubiyat of Omar Khayyam," together with sketches and a color scheme for panel in ceiling and dining room of Mr. Huntington's house, in Fifth Avenue.

The collection of water colors, with an occasional oil here and there, by Herbert A. Oliver, completely fills the top gallery. Mr. Oliver has journeyed far and wide, always, it would seem, with his paint box close at hand, and he has missed but few opportunities. He has painted under all conditions of light and effect, and has a facility quite astonishing. His work is more or less uniform in quality, generally interesting, and apparently very like the scenes he has visited.

Dinner of the Quaint Club.

The Quaint Club gave a dinner at the Waldorf last night. It was one of the most successful of the dinners given by that organization. There were present:

William J. Arkell, Chevalier C. A. Barattoni, William Berri, H. C. Biye, George L. Connor, George H. Daniels, Bernard Gillam, H. L. Heiter, E. G. Lemon, R. W. Parsons, Charles B. Peet, Dr. Charles J. Perry, Charles W. Price, E. J. Richards, Alfred Rindskopf, W. S. Rodie, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Charles Sickels, John A. Sleicher, Edward A. Taft, H. J. Tenny, Major J. H. Tremper, Count José Orsi de Mombello, Capt. S. A. Gardner, O. H. Taylor, H. L. Bridgman, W. J. K. Kenny, W. C. McCloy, Walter Lauder, Harry Rindskopf, Edward Lauterbach, J. Zimmerman, William Lounsbury, Mr. Cornell, Nugent Robinson, Charles Edie, James B. Townsend, Count von Bismark, and Chester S. Lord.

—"Er man," said Uncle Eben, "am intitled ter his own opinions. Hit am only when he tries ter mek somebody er present ob 'em dat he gits disagree'ble."—Washington Star.

MISS DAVENPORT AS GISMONDA

SUPERB SPECTACLE ON THE STAGE OF THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A Performance of the New Sardou Drama of Blood and Lust Good Enough to Excite Enthusiasm.

Fanny Davenport produced the new Sardou drama of superstition, lust, and murder at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, in presence of an extraordinary audience, in a superb manner. The scene of "Gismonda" is Athens under the Florentine rule, which affords a splendid opportunity to the scene painter and costumer. The most seems to have been made by both of the obvious contrast of mediaeval luxury in its perfect flower with the ruins of classic grandeur. The costumes, which are rich and expensive, blend the Florentine designs with the Oriental; these are all, with the exception of Miss Davenport's gorgeous dresses, copies of those used in the same play at the Renaissance in Paris, but they were all made in New-York. The robes of the star are not only uncommonly expensive, but beautiful and tasteful as well. The five scenes were designed and painted by Clare, Dodge, Marston, Emens, and Ernest Albert, respectively, the assignment of the last named being the imposing church interior, in which the catastrophe of the drama is reached. The pictures are all handsome and impressive, and every detail of the production—the nice sense of artistic effect shown in the arrangement of a bit of drapery here and there; the grouping of the supernumeraries and their by-play, the light effects, and the incidental music, both pastoral and religious, indicate the dominating influence of an alert, progressive mind. Miss Davenport is not only a vigorous, experienced, and ambitious actor, but she is also one of the best producers of plays.

The first place has been purposely given to the pictorial side of her new production, for that is the side which will appeal most strongly to the American public. "Gismonda" is a magnificent stage pageant, one that every playgoer in every American city will hasten to see. There is no doubt that it will be a very profitable show.

After a night or two of practice—for the stage hands, not for the actors—the dramatic side of the production will doubtless command a larger share of approval. Last nights the "waits" were insufferably long, and the performance dragged, though each of the five acts is short and each has its own particular variety of "thrill." There is no lack of dramatic material. As usual in a Sardou play of this pattern—as in "Tosca," "Théodora," and the Sardou-Moreau "Cléopatre"—there is some excess of narrative, but it serves well, after all, to throw into bold relief the audacious and startling incidents of the drama.

"Gismonda" is, in short, a strong, brutal, vigorous, and telling play. But as much was inferred, before its production here, from the accounts of its performance in Paris, where Sarah Bernhardt has celebrated her completion of a half century by a portrayal of the superstitious, domineering, impassioned, vengeful Duchess of Athens that has startled and fascinated her public and placed it more surely than ever under the thrall of the greatest actress in the world.

Miss Davenport's impersonation of Gismonda is, of course, quite another matter. She has many qualities and gifts that help her to realize, in a forceful and conscientious way, an ideal that is serviceable and recognizable of a woman too religious to break a certain vow, too proud to keep it, adroit enough to compel the man who therefore has her in his power to release her, but too passionate then to accept the freedom she has so cleverly secured.

She has a fine presence, hereditary distinction of bearing, an ample, well-trained voice, and a good understanding of stage technique. Her exposition of a mother's frenzy when her child is in danger, and joy when he is saved, and of an artful woman's cajolery of a single-minded, passionate man are examples of good acting, much better than we often see on the contemporary stage. Miss Davenport's frenzies, to be sure, are apt to impress one as well-ordered rather than terrifying, but her symbols are correct. Her Gismonda is therefore a portrayal worthy of consideration.

In her support she has a large company of actors, but, of them all, only Mr. MacDowell, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Elliott have prominent characters. The performances of these are satisfactory if not brilliantly effective, and many of the minor personages are well acted, though in some cases the elocution of the performers in lamentably bad.

The dialogue has been rendered into acceptable English prose. Little of it is elevating, but there are passages that stir and some that amaze. The theory expounded by a blind sage that the gods and godesses of ancient Greece were bad angels cast out of heaven at the time of Satan's rebellion strikes the habitual playgoer as an odd fancy for a stage play that is designed to be popular, for there are so few ideas of any kind in the ordinary stage play. What may be called the Aphrodite motive of the drama, which is introduced by the discovery near the Acropolis of a broken statue of Venus and is carried through the play, is ingenious and well executed.

The play is not quite so good of its kind as "La Tosca," but is decidedly better than the French "Cleopatra," and Miss Davenport's portrayal of Gismonda will probably be ranked between her Tosca, which is the best thing she ever did, and her Egyptian Queen. We can imagine the thrill of horror Bernhardt excites when she climbs over the ruined pillars, in the moonlight, to secure the hatchet with which she is about to brain the archvillain. But Miss Davenport secures the weapon with skill and uses it with all desirable effect.

Gismonda	Fanny Davenport
Almerio	Melbourne MacDowell
Zaccaria Franco Acciaioli	Theodore Roberts
Bishop Sophren	Arthur Elliott
Gregoras Drakos	W. T. Doyle
Aquello Acciaioli	Ida Frohawk
Stradella	Robert Cummings
Prince Jacques Lusignan	Lauren Rees
Duke Jacques Carceri	Fred Hardy
Baron Guistiniani	George Sylvester
Count Leonana de Tocco	W. H. Tooker
Dom Bridias	George Conway
Basiliades	Frank Tannehill, Sr.
Mataxas	Ellis Ryse
Simonetti	Fred M. Mayer
Spiridion	W. H. Fouget
Tiberlo	Edward B. Adams
Andrioli	Frank Marlowe
Pasquale	John Hynes
Christofano	George

ARMENIA AND DIPLOMACY

Wise Avoidance of Commitment of America to Joint Action.

TURKISH VIEW OF THE MASSACRES

Consul Jewett Accompanies the Committee of Investigation Only that He May Report the Exact Truth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Turkish Legation has received the following communication:

"The Armenian agitators that made their appearance in the steep mountains of Talouri, situated between Sassoun, in the southeast of Morish (Vilayet of Bitlis) and the district of Call of the Mutessarifat of Guendj, combined their forces together at the instigation of a certain Hampartzoun, who, under the assumed name of Mourat, was already giving trouble in those regions.

This Hampartzoun, born in Hadjin, (Vilayet of Adana,) after having for eight years studied medicine in the Civil Medical School of Constantinople and participated in the disorders of Coum-Capon, fled to Athens and thence to Genoa. He afterward went, disguised and again under an assumed name, by way of Alexandretta, from Diarbekir to the neighborhood of Bitlis, and he began then and there his seditious agitation, together with five other individuals.

Hampartzoun was giving positive assurances to credulous people that he was a foreign agent, backed by all the European powers in his plan to upset the Turkish authorities. He succeeded thus in gaining to his criminal ends the Armenians of the villages of Sinér, Simal, Gulli-Guzat, Ahi, Hedenk, Sinank, Chekind, Elffard, Moussone, Etek, and Akdjesser, as well as those of the small borough of Talouri, comprising four districts.

"Now, these insurgents, under the command of Hampartzoum, abandoning, toward the latter part of July last, their respective villages, and after having placed in inaccesssible spots their wives, children, and belongings, and secured also the co-operation of other armed insurgents that came from the Valley of Moush and from the Cazas of Call and Selvan, assembled together, numbering more than 3,000, at a place called Endouk-Dagh. Five or six hundred of them decided to fall upon Moush.

"They began by attacking the tribe of Delikau, on the Mount Courlink, in the south of Moush, killed a few of them, and robbed them of their belongings. All Musselmans that fell into their hands were insulted in their religion and murdered in a most horrible fashion. The regular troops of the neighborhood of Moush were also attacked by these insurgents, who, however, did not dare to attack Moush itself, owing to the strong military forces of the town.

"These rebels, together with those assembled at Endouk-Dagh, organized then separate bands, which assailed ferociously the tribes close at hand, committing horrible crimes and depredations. They burned alive the nephew of Eumer Agha and assaulted and murdered Musselman women of three or four houses of the village of Gulli-Guzat. They also tortured many Musselmans, forcing them to kiss the cross, putting their eyes out, cutting their ears, and submitting them to the most horrible indignities.

"The same rebels, at the beginning of August last, attacked the tribes of Favinar of Bekiran, and of Badikan, committing crimes similar to the above. The insurgents of the villages of Enligheunuk and of Yermouch, situated in the canton of Djenan, attacked in their turn the Kurds living there, as also the villages of Kaisser and of Tiehatchat.

"Toward the end of August last the Armenians were attacking the Kurds in the neighborhood of Moush, burning three or four villages, including Gulli-Guzat.

"In relation to the agitators of Talouri, numbering more than 3,000, after having brought consternation and death among Mussulmans and Christians alike, they refused to surrender and continued their criminal proceedings. Regular troops were sent to the spot to put down their rebellion.

"The chief Hampartzoun fled to a high mountain with eleven of his associates in crime. He was captured alive, not, however, without his killing two soldiers and wounding six. By the end of August last all insurgent bands were dispersed.

"Women, children, and invalids were treated with consideration and according to the dictates of Islamism and humanity. The insurgents who fell were those who refused to surrender, and preferred to fight the lawful authorities of their country. The insurgents who were captured will be punished according to the laws."

The President to-day sent to the Senate, in response to the Hoar resolution, the Armenian correspondence, consisting of a letter from the Secretary of State and a copy of a cable dispatch to Minister Terrell.

The Secretary, after reciting the resolution, says:

"The department has received no information 'in regard to alleged cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey,' other than the statements that have been made by the Turkish Government, the current reports in the press, and two telegraphic reports from the Legation of the United States at Constantinople. Those statements and reports contain nothing as to any cruelties committed upon persons who are now described in the resolution as 'citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized.' The undersigned is not aware that there are American citizens in Armenia, or elsewhere, who are such otherwise than by birth or naturalization. The department is not informed that Turkish subjects who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and have acquired a domicile in this country have, upon returning to the land of their birth, been subjected to cruelties.

"In the absence of authentic information in regard to the matters in question, no 'expostulation' have been addressed to the Government or Turkey concerning them.

"As to 'proposals made to or by this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers,' the undersigned has the honor to say that, on the 30th uplt., the American Minister at Constantinople telegraphed that the Sultan had expressed a desire that a citizen of the United States should accompany 'a Turkish commission' to investigate the alleged cruelties. This solicitation, which is doubtless one of the 'proposals' referred to in recent public rumors, was, though fully appreciated, declined for the following reasons:

"The position of the Christian subjects of Turkey is guaranteed by certain stipulations in the treaty of Berlin of 1878, which forms part of what is known as the European concert. The Government of the United States is not a party to that treaty. By its sixty-first article it is provided:

"'The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the step taken to this effect to the powers, which will superintend their application.'

"It is obvious that the intervention of the United States, at the solicitation of Turkey, in a matter to which three stipulations expressly relate, would not have been timely and judicious, either on the score of propriety or of expediency. On the contrary, it might have proved to be exceedingly embarrassing to the European whose duty it is to see that the guarantees in favor of the Armenians are executed.

"Subsequently, however, the British Government, one of the principal signatories of the treaty, having taken steps in the matter, expressed a desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States might participate with the commission in an investigation now to be made.

"With this request, which was supported by the Porte, it was decided to comply, and Mr. Jewett, Consul of the United States at Sivas, was designated for the duty.

"The undersigned deems its superfluous to say it is the desire of the department that a complete and impartial investigation may be made of the matters referred to in the resolution of the Senate, to the end that the facts may be fully elicited, and the requirements of justice and humanity, as well as of the treaty stipulations, duly observed.

"Respectfully submitted,

"W. Q. GRESHAM."

The following telegram was sent to Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, under date of Dec. 5:

"Since my telegram of 2d inst., declining participation of this Government in proposed investigation of reported occurrences at Sassoun, your supplementary telegram of the same date has been received. The Turkish Minister yesterday repeated the Sultan's desire that an American join the Turkish Commissioners in the investigation; and, moreover, the British Government, a party to the treaty of Berlin, has expressed its desire that a capable and upright citizen of the United States participate and report his individual conclusions. The President therefore directs that Mr. Jewett, Consul at Sivas, accompany the Turkish commission, not, however, as a member of it, to the district in which the alleged atrocities were committed, and, after full and impartial investigation, report the facts for the information of his Government. He will not join the Turkish or other Commissioners in any report. You will inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, if necessary, ask proper escort for Mr. Jewett.

"GRESHAM."

The following letter of transmission from the President accompanied the letter of Secretary Gresham:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I have received a copy of the following resolution of the Senate, passed on the 3d inst.:

"'Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received in regard to the alleged cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, and especially whether any such cruelties have been committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country, or upon persons because of their being Christians, and further to inform the Senate whether any expostulations have been addressed by this Government to the Government of Turkey in regard to such matters, or any proposals made by or to this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same.'

"In response to said resolution, I beg leave to inform the Senate that I have no information concerning cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, or upon persons because of their being Christians, except such information as has been derived from newspaper reports and statements emanating from the Turkish Government denying such cruelties, and two telegraphic reports from our Minister at Constantinople.

"One of these reports, dated Nov. 28, 1894, is in answer to an inquiry by the State Department touching reports in the press alleging the killing of Armenians, and is as follows:

"'Reports in American papers of Turkish atrocities at Sassoun are sensational and exaggerated. The killing was in a conflict between armed Armenians and Turkish soldiers. The Grand Vizier says it was necessary to suppress insurrection, and that about fifty Turks were killed. Between 300 and 400 Armenian guns were picked up after the fight, and reports are that about that number of Armenians were killed. I give credit to his statement.'

"The other dispatch referred to is dated Dec. 2, 1894, and is as follows:

"Information from British Ambassador indicates far more loss of lives in Armenia attended with atrocities than stated in my telegram of the 28th.

"I have received absolutely no information concerning any cruelties committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country,' or upon any persons who had a right to claim or have claimed for any reason the protection of the United States Government.

"In the absence of such authentic detailed knowledge on the subject as would justify our interference, no 'expostulations' have been addressed by this Government to the Government of Turkey in regard to such matters.

"The last inquiry contained in the resolution of the Senate touching these alleged cruelties seeks information concerning 'any proposal made by or to this Government to act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same.'

"The first proposal of the kind referred to was made by the Turkish Government through our Minister on the 30th day of November, when the Sultan then expressed a desire that a Consul of the United States be sent with a Turkish commission to investigate the alleged atrocities on Armenians. This was construed as an invitation on the part of the Turkish Government actually to take part with a Turkish commission in an investigation of these affairs and any report to be made thereon, and the proposition came before our Minister's second dispatch was received, and at a time when the best information in the possession of our Government was derived from his first report, indicating that the statements made in the press were sensational and exaggerated, and that the atrocities alleged really did not exist. This condition very much weakened any motive for an interference based on considerations of humanity, and permitted us, without embarrassment, to pursue a course plainly marked out by other controlling incidents.

"By a treaty entered into at Berlin in the year 1878 between Turkey and various other Governments, Turkey undertook to guarantee protection to the Armenians, and agreed that it would 'periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application.'

"Our Government was not a party to this treaty, and it is entirely obvious that, in the face of the provisions of such a treaty above recited, our interference in the proposed investigation, especially without the invitation of any of the powers which had assumed by tretay obligations to secure the protection of these Armenians, might have been exceedingly embarrassing, if not entirely beyond the limits of justification or propriety.

"The Turkish invitation to join the investigation set on foot by that Government was, therefore, on the 2d day of December, declined. On the same day, and after this declination had been sent, our Minister at Constantinople forwarded his second dispatch, tending to modify his former report as to the extent and character of the Armenian slaughter. At the same time, the request of the Sultan for our participation in the investigation was repeated, and Great Britain, one of the powers which joined in the treaty of Berlin, made a like request.

"In view of the changed conditions and upon reconsideration of the subject, it was determined to send Mr. Jewett, our Consul at Sivas, to the scene of the alleged outrages, not for the purpose of joining with any other Government in an investigation and report, but to the end that he might be able to inform this Government as to the exact truth.

"Instructions to this effect were sent to Mr. Jewett, and it is suposed that he has already entered upon the duty assigned him.

"I submit with this communication copies of all correspondence and dispatches in the State Department on this subject, and the report to me of the Secretary of State thereon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 11, 1894.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Manchester Guardian says that, as the result of a conference between Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley yesterday, the British Government demanded absolute freedom in the matter of reporting upon the situation in Armenia, and that the demand was at once conceded. Great Britain will immediately send to Armenia a special delegate, who will be selected by Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"There is reason to believe that an arrangement will be made whereby the report of the Turkish Commission of Inquiry will be controlled. Probably under this development, which is consequent upon united action by some or all of the powers, Mr. Jewett, the United States Consul at Sivas, will not be ordered to report on the result of the inquiry. The latest suggestion is to appoint only the foreign Consuls at Erzeroum, namely, those of England, France, and Russia."

The Daily News's correspondent in Berlin says that it is improbable that Germany will join in representations to the Porte, being disinclined to support Great Britain.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—Dispatches from Constantinople indicate that the Armenian question is likely to lead to the resignation of the Turkish Ministry. The Sultan is believed to be greatly exercised over the movement of the powers in the matter, and to await the result of the commission's inquiry with concern. It is believed that Russia, France, Italy, and possibly Austria will support Great Britain, which is supposed to be awaiting the moral support of the powers before taking further action.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Public Meeting to be Held in This City at Chickering Hall.

A committee has been formed of prominent men in this city, and arrangements have been made for a meeting at Chickering Hall on next Monday night, to take public action regarding the recent Armenian atrocities. The members of the committee are Victor Constant, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman, Secretary; the Rev. A. V. Wittmyer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. David L. Greer, Dr. Thomas G. Thomas, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Andrew Gilhooly, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, J. B. La Rue, and Richard W. Gilder.

Dr. Abbott and Dr. Josiah Strong have already announced their intention to address the meeting, and there will be other speakers of ability. Resolutions are being prepared, and will be acted upon. Many invitations have been sent to well-known New-Yorkers, and the churches and charitable organizations will be asked to cooperate in a movement which has been under consideration for over a year having for its object the rendering of assistance to the Armenians.

FRAUDULENT FOREIGN BANKING.

Pierce's Relation to the Business and His Present Abode.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The legend "Pierce, Wright & Co." still indicates the occupancy by that exposed firm of the handsome offices which they fitted up at 52 New-Broad Street, E. C., where they conducted business as "foreign bankers" and from which were issued the fraudulent Dakota school bonds which hastened the firm's exposure. Pierce, however, has gone to parts unknown, and Wright has not been a member of the concern for some time. In 1892 Pierce bought out Wright's interest in the business, and the latter is still a creditor on the firm's books for an unpaid balance of the purchase money.

The manager of the concern, in an interview with a representative of the United Press to-day, said that an examination of the accounts of the firm was being made in an endeavor to separate the good securities from the bad. The forgeries already discovered amount to £150,000, and consist chiefly of forged tax certificates and other similar securities. These have been sent to the United States for verification, in the hope that some of them may prove valuable.

It is now apparent that Pierce was preparing for an immense scoop during the coming year. He began swindling in a small way in 1885. He lived extravagantly, and the chief sufferers from his fraudulent practices are among his friends.

He did not advertise his business, but still he had a large number of customers, and paid 7 per cent. interest regularly. This rate was a more attractive advertisement than a column advertisement in a newspaper. His father is a retired barrister. Pierce left London on Oct. 10, saying he was going to sail for New-York on the steamer Britannic. He did not sail on that vessel, and it is now thought that he took a steamer for Paraguay on Oct. 11.

POLICE REVOLT IN HONDURAS.

After Dispute About Wages, Mutineers Held Belize for Days.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The latest news from British Honduras bring the news of a serious revolt in the police force early in November. The revolt of the police, which is virtually a military body, was due to a wages dispute. The mutineers held Belize for days, retaining their rifles, bayonets, revolvers, and ammunition, each man having sixty rounds.

They mounted small cannon in front of the barracks, and the town was in danger of being sacked and burned. There were concurrent outbreaks in Orange Walk, Fort Cairns, and Fort Munday, where the mutineers finally yielded up their arms, but when arrests were attempted they stormed the barracks with stones and other missiles.

The military officers narrowly escaped with their lives.

Ultimately the Governor granted the demands of the police and they were pacified. Citizens of Belize acted as special constables during the trouble. The arrival of her Majesty's ship Canada restored confidence.

The incident, added to the official apathy in connection with the much-needed railway scheme, has given an impetus to the energetic demand for representative government in British Honduras.

BRITAIN OBTAINS AN ISLAND.

Cession of Peregil by Morocco Is Agitating the Spaniards.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—There is reason to believe that Morocco has ceded the island of Peregil to Great Britain for a coaling station. Peregil is a small inshore island situated opposite Gibraltar, near the Spanish possessions of Ceuta. The Spanish Government is deeply agitated over the news and the newspapers are making indignant attacks upon Morocco and Great Britain.

French Troops in Madagascar.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Government is informed that seven hundred French troops have arrived at Tamatave.

Next Session of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The next session of Parliament will begin on Feb. 5.

REICHSTAG AND RICHTER

Cause of Caprivi's Fall Asked of the Minister of the Interior.

CHANCELLOR HOHENLOHE'S SPEECH

Increase in Appropriation for the Colonies and in Number of Ships — Assistance for Agriculturists.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The hall and galleries of the Reichstag were crowded to-day by members and visitors in expectation of exciting scenes over a motion of Chancellor Hohenlohe to prosecute Herren Liebknecht, Singer, and Ulricht, and the other Socialist Deputies who refused to respond to the President's call for cheers for the Kaiser last Thursday. The Socialist Deputies were closeted in conference for some time before the beginning of the sitting, and the clauses of Prince Hohenlohe's communication to President von Levetzow were separately considered.

President von Levetzow opened the sitting by reading the result of the recent ballot for Secretaries, and afterward read the petition of the Public Prosecutor for the prosecution of the offending Deputies. After the reading the President suggested that the petition be handed over to the Business Committee of the Reichstag for its consideration, which proposal was carried.

Chancellor Hohenlohe then arose and addressed the Senate Chamber. The Chancellor spoke in a low voice, his words being inaudible to the representatives of the press. He is understood to have said that if it was expected that a change in the office of Chancellor signified a change of system, the people were wrong; but he would not say that he would go in all things in the way in which others who had preceded him had gone. [Cries of "Bravo!"] The Chancellor dwelt upon the necessity for finance reform and a rearrangement of the relations between the empire and the individual States which would bring the empire into harmony with the States. He announced an increase in the appropriation for the colonies, and, as the commerce of Germany must be extended thereby, there would be required also an increase in the number of ships to protect German interests abroad. Domestic legislation to assist the rural population was also intended, for, "assuredly," he said, the legislation of recent years had been much more favorable to manufacturing industries than to agriculture.

Prince Hohenlohe continued to expand the ideas set forth by the Emperor in his speech from the throne, concluding by calling attention to the necessity of strengthening the common laws against movements designed to undermine the authority of the State, and expressing hope that the Church and State authorities would co-operate in complete harmony in this task. The budget statement was then read.

Prince Hohenlohe's speech lasted about a quarter of an hour and was coldly received.

At the conclusion of the reading of the budget statement Count Posadowsky, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, addressed the Reichstag in support of the Government's financial proposals, particularly explaining and defending the projected financial reforms.

Dr. Bachem, on behalf of the Centre Party, said that the Centrists had often been engaged in heated opposition to the first two Chancellors; nevertheless, they had supported Chancellors upon the more material questions and would continue to pursue the same policy. They would follow that course with prudence, however, in view of the mutability of certain human resolutions and the latter-day instability of Ministerial places.

Count Posadowsky called attention to a charge made by Herr Richter in his paper that the Government had made an artificial budget showing a deficit, while there was really a surplus. This charge he emphatically denied. He admitted that a surplus existed, but this was due, he said, to the unexpectedly large revenue realized from the boerse tax.

Herr Richter expressed the hope that no Prussian Premier would ever so far forget himself as to make the proposals of his Cabinet capable of realization only by a coup d'état. High treason and revolution from above, he said, would provoke revolution below.

Dr. von Boetticher, replying to Richter, declined to divulge the Emperor's reasons for accepting Chancellor Caprivi's resignation. He repelled the insinuation that any Minister sworn to support the constitution was capable of meditating revolution.

Herr Richter denounced the Government's policy of having recourse to new taxes. He cast discredit upon the so-called organic finance reform between the Empire and the Federal States. The Liberals, he declared, would never assent to anything which impaired the right of the Reichstag to grant a budget annually. He referred to the fall of Chancellor Caprivi as inexplicable. A newspaper article had alleged the immediate cause, and its publication would possibly result in a change of editors; but why, he asked the Chancellor. Could Dr. von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior, who countersigned Gen. Caprivi's discharge, reply? Perhaps as a Minister responsible to the Reichstag, he would explain. [Applause and laughter.]

In regard to Dr. von Lucanus's private rôle in the matter of resignations, Herr Richter asked Chancellor Hohenlohe to prevent in future the chief of the Civil Cabinet from playing the part of bringing the silk cord to the various Ministers. [Laughter.]

LORD ROSEBERY'S OPTIMISM.

The Government Is Stronger, in His View, than Could Be Hoped.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, in a speech in Devonport this evening, contended that the Government was now stronger than its most sanguine supporters ventured last Spring to predict. He compared the small loss of seats sustained by the Liberals in the present Parliament with the losses sustained by the last Government. The Ministers, he said, were determined, if the power should be given to them, to deprive the Lords of their absolute veto forever.

AGREEMENT ON TRAFFIC RATES.

Hamburg-American and Thingvalla Steamship Lines in Accord.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company of Hamburg and the Thingvalla Steamship Company of Copenhagen have agreed upon uniform traffic rates between New-York and Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Hamburg.

Regarding the cable report that the Hamburg-American Line of steamships and the Thingvalla Line had consolidated on all traffic between Scandinavia and New-York and that arrangements had been perfected for a joint service between Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Christiania, and New-York, which would include regular weekly departures of steamers from both sides of the Atlantic, the agents of the companies concerned said yesterday that although they had reason to believe that such an idea had been consummated they were not sufficiently informed to verify it absolutely.

The agent of the Thingvalla Line is in Chicago. At the office of that company no word regarding the matter had been received up to 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Emil Boas of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, did not care to talk for publication, but from other sources it was learned that the deal was a successful move in a warfare now waging between the Continental Steamship Line and the British steamship lines.

The Hamburg-American Line is one of those running to the Continent, while the Thingvalla as one of the British line's supporters.

The Thingvalla is a big Scandinavian freight and immigrant carrier, and its merging with the Scandia Line, which is a branch of the Hamburg-American Line, is regarded as an important point gained by the latter company.

H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Line, said that the new alliance would not, in his opinion, affect his line in the matter of freight tonnage or in the number of immigrants carried; neither did he believe that passenger rates would suffer a change for the worse as a result of the consolidation.

JAPANESE GAIN TWO VICTORIES.

Field Marshal Yamagata Has Started for Home and Wu-Hu Is Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tien-Tsin says the Japanese have landed in force and captured Kin-Chow, fifty miles north of Shan-Hia-Kwan.

All is reported quiet at Wu-Hu.

A dispatch to the Central News from Antong says that a Japanese division, on Monday, Dec. 10, defeated the Chinese near Kin-Kwa-Hu. The Chinese lost 100 killed and a large number wounded. The Japanese, whose loss was only forty killed and wounded, captured two banners, ten prisoners, and a large number of rifles. Four thousand Chinese were engaged. The Chinese fled toward Tso-Hun-Kou.

Field Marshal Yamagata has started for home.

A dispatch from Hiroshima says Field Marshal Oyama is still at Port Arthur. The Chinese are concentrating at Foo-Chow and a Japanese brigade under Gen. Noge is marching to attack them.

About Canadian Cattle Imports.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, made a notable speech at the banquet of the Chambers of Agriculture in London this evening, in which he alluded to the prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle. The one bright spot in the dreary agrarian depression in Great Britain, he said, was the immunity from cattle disease. The British farmers owed this immunity to the powers which Parliament had granted to the Board of Agriculture. He was aware that those powers had not been exercised without friction. Many had complained bitterly of the board's course. But he could not imagine that anybody in his position as President of the board would sacrifice or even jeopardize the vast national property committed to his charge on account of passing unpopularity. He was frequently cheered during his speech. The Earl of Winchilsea lauded and thanked Mr. Gardner for his "wise and brave policy," and said that the agrarians of Great Britain ought to give him hearty support.

Rehearsal of "The Chieftain."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A full dress rehearsal of "The Chieftain," the new opera by F. C. Burnand and Sir Arthur Sullivan, elaborated from their opera, "La Contrabandista," produced in 1867, was held at the Savoy Theatre this afternoon. The libretto of the second act has been entirely rewritten. Some of the music, however, is similar to that of the old opera. The story revolves upon the capture of an English tourist by Spanish brigands. One of the best songs is in Spanish, and many Spanish rhythms are introduced. The new work will be produced for the first time to-morrow. Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted the rehearsal in spite of his recent painful accident, from the effects of which he is rapidly recovering.

Firm of Prowse, Hall & Morris.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Concerning the suspension of the mercantile firm of Prowse, Hall & Morris, and its connection with the financial crisis in Newfoundland, Mr. Morris, junior member of the firm, said in an interview with a representative of the United Press this morning: "The suspension was ordered owing to the death of our partner, Mr. Henry Hall, and the consequent necessity of carefully ascertaining the exact position of the firm. Our books have been handed over to an accountant for examination. I am unable to say to what extent our failure is due to the Newfoundland crisis until I can obtain further information."

Auguste Burdeau Is Very Ill.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Auguste Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is seriously ill.

It was announced at midnight that M. Burdeau's condition was alarming.

Auguste Laurent Burdeau is one of the eleven Deputies of the Rhone Department, forty-three years old, a former professor at the Louis-le-Grand College, a former Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Public Instruction, a former Minister of the Navy, a former Minister of the Finances, and one of the most learned and deservedly popular politicians of the French Republic.

Heavy Weather Near Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British steamer Dominion, Capt. Cross, at Avonmouth, from Montreal, reports experiencing heavy weather on Dec. 3 and 4, when 450 miles off the north coast of Ireland. She lost twenty-two bullocks, five horses, and eleven sheep, and her cattle pens were damaged. She was compelled to lay to for sixteen hours, during which time she labored and rolled heavily.

Scandal of the Banca Romana.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Ex-Premier Giolitti produced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day documents relating to the political men involved in the Banca Romana scandal. The Radical members demanded the immediate reading of the papers. Premier Crispi said he thought that Signor Giolitti should publish them on his own responsibility. After a stormy debate the documents were referred to a commission.

Illness of Dr. Louis Pasteur.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Prof. Louis Pasteur, the eminent French chemist and physiologist, discoverer of the famous Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia and of the entire bacteriological system, has been seriously ill. He is seventy-two years of age. In the evening he was reported to be improving.

Thankfulness of Hungarians.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 11.—A number of private and political societies of Hungary have forwarded to Emperor Francis Joseph an expression of their extreme thankfulness to his Majesty for his action in assenting to the ecclesiastical laws.

It Is Treason in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The editor of Der Sozialist has been arrested for making blasphemous and treasonable comments on the Anti-Socialist bill.

Adelina Patti Sings at Court.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mme. Patti went to Windsor Castle this evening in response to a royal command to sing before the Queen and Court.

Mary Anderson Navarro's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The condition of Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro's health is favorable.

CONGRESSMAN CLAUDE SWANSON MARRIED

Members of the Virginia Delegation Send the Bride Silver Candelabra.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Miss Elizabeth Deane Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Annie Deane Lyons, and Claude Swanson, representative from the Fifth Virginia District, were married this evening at 1,315 N Street by the Rev. Mr. Woods of St. John's.

The ceremony took place in the bay window, at each side of which were white columns, on the top of which were silver candelabra which held lighted candles. The candelabra were a present from the Virginia Congressional delegation. The bridesmaids were Miss Sallie Talbot, Miss Judith Dean, and Miss Emily Page of Richmond, and Miss Nina Taliaferro of Gloucester, Va., who wore gowns of white illusion and carried bouquets of pink carnations.

The bride, in a toilet of white satin, was preceded down the palm-lined room by her two little cousins, Lesa and Grace Douglas Anderson of Baltimore, in white lace dresses. The maid of honor was Miss Lulu Lyons, sister of the bride, and the ushers were Mr. Bell of Danville, Va.; Col. Meade Haskins, Claude Patrick, and G. Swanson of Richmond. The best man was William Swanson, who, with the groom, met the bride at the prie-dieu.

Von Schoeller—Siedenburg.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 11.—Miss Emmie Fredericka Siedenburg and Richard Ritter von Schoeller were married this evening in the Brighton Heights Reformed Church, at St. George, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Reinhard Siedenburg, President of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and is a leader in society circles here. The groom is from Prague, Austria, and is the youngest son of Freiherr von Schoeller, the millionaire sugar refiner of Vienna.

The church was handsomely decorated with exotic plants and cut flowers, and the scene was a brilliant one when the bridal party entered at 8 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. A. Krause of the German Lutheran Church at Stapleton.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gussie Siedenburg, as maid of honor, and by Miss Grace Tamagno, Miss Helen Pagenstecher, Miss Schoverling, Miss Luckan, Miss Zentgraef, and Miss Emma Elbers as bridesmaids. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace, full court train, tulle veil, and orange blossoms. She wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor wore white figured silk and chiffon and carried white hyacinths and green orchids. The gowns of the bridesmaids were of pink figured silk and pink chiffon, and their bouquets were of pink roses and green orchids. Each wore enameled diamond brooches, the gifts of the bride.

The best man was Ernest Pulfrich, and the ushers were Reinhard Siedenburg, Jr., brother of the bride; August Quack, Albert Schoverling, Henry Nieustedt, George Larrabee, and Gustav Heineken.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mr. Siedenburg, 156 Westervelt Avenue, New-Brighton. The bride and bridegroom received in the drawing room under a canopy of lilies of the valley and roses, and dinner was served by Sherry.

Among those present were Baron Leonardi, Dr. R. Van Mausig of Austria, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reincke, Mrs. Paul Caesar, the Misses Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schoverling, Mr. and Mrs. Schnakenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Benziger and the Misses Benziger, William Pfarrius, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ruckgarber, Miss Ruckgarber, Paul Ruckgarber, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tamagno, Mr. and Mrs. E. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mohr, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gruner, Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dejonge, Mr. and Mrs. Pagenstecher and Misses Pagenstecher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Eckmeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Powell Lamarche, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Otto Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Elbers and the Misses Elbers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herpich, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hagedorn, the Misses Hagedorn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Poel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Werlemann, Mr. and Mrs. George Bremmecke, Capt. and Mrs. Adolph L. King, Dr. and Mrs. William Walser, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gruner, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Dea, Mrs. Bertha Benziger, Mrs. A. Schoverling, Miss Ella Martinot, Miss Arnold, Miss Heitmann, Miss Wendt, the Messrs. H. Montgomery, Otto Ahlmann, F. Heil, R. Schoverling, Max Doermer, and F. Schoverling.

Peck—Schwartz.

Miss Rose Schwartz, daughter of Herman Schwartz of 105 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Carl E. Peck were married at Jaeger's Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El.

The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Peck entered the hall with Mrs. Leopold Peck, his aunt, and the mother of the bride was escorted by Leopold Peck.

Mr. Peck is the nephew of Leopold Peck of the firm of Hardman, Peck & Co., and is the manager of the Hardman factory. Miss Schwartz is a charming young woman of the highest education and cultivation. The presents for the young couple were many and beautiful. Besides the many remembrances from their friends there was a most substantial and generous present from Mr. Schwartz.

The ushers were A. H. Koehler, S. Schwartz, S. N. Meyer, and J. T. Mayer. The best man was Alfred L. Peck, a cousin of the bridegroom.

A reception followed the ceremony at Jaeger's in the evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Toplitz, Mr. and Mrs. Grenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lehman, Emanuel Lehman, Joseph Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Dottenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hilborn, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Sondeheim, Mr. and Mrs. Dalliba Dutton, the Misses Loewi, Miss Solomon, Miss Hoffheimer, Miss Menken, Miss Ullman, Miss Weil, Mr. Weil, the Messrs. Koehler, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lohr.

Brooklyn Grocers Re-elect Officers.

The United Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn held its annual meeting in its headquarters, 407 Bridge Street, last night and re-elected the following officers: President—Joseph Hennenlotten; Vice Presidents—H. H. Intemann and William Gray; Secretary—Ellwood Hansen; Financial Secretary—H. J. Krusa; Treasurer—L. Sandhusen; Agent—John Meyer.

Furniture for the Holidays.

Few of the many stores now displaying arrays of holiday goods on Twenty-third Street have so attractive a display as the immense furniture store of George C. Flint Co., at 45 West Twenty-third Street.

The ground floor of the large establishment is especially tempting to the seeker after holiday purchases and suitable Christmas gifts. On this floor there is nearly every kind of dainty ornamental furniture. There are tables of all kinds, and for every purpose, including a large number of curio-tables, with handsome inlaid tops, of oak, birch, mahogany, and other woods. Besides these there are dressing tables of all varieties and prices. On the same floor there is an especially handsome display of desks for the boudoir, drawing room, or library.

There are eight stories to the building, all of which contain as varied an assortment of furniture as can be found in the city. The eighth floor is given up exclusively to chairs, but as chairs are perhaps the most popular piece of furniture for holiday presents they have also found their way to nearly every part of the store.

On one of the upper floors are to be found every make, including handsomely-covered club chairs, unique "Morris" chairs, and richly-upholstered Turkish chairs.

ARCHIBALD D. GORDON SERIOUSLY ILL

The Well-Known Newspaper Writer Is Suffering from Paralysis.

Archibald D. Gordon, well known in theatrical and journalistic circles as a writer for the stage and newspapers, is suffering at his home, in Port Richmond, S. I., from a stroke of paralysis. He is in a precarious condition, yet his physician thinks there is a chance that he will recover. Even in the case of a favorable turn, Mr. Gordon will not be able to resume work before Winter has passed.

Owing to a complication of diseases, Mr. Gordon has not been able to do much writing during the year, yet a family is dependent upon him for support. The stricken man has borne his afflictions with fortitude and uncomplainingly.

His friends are about to raise the funds necessary for a trip to a warmer climate, a trip which his physician says may prolong his life.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA AT DINNER

Seth Low, Joseph Larocque, and Others Answer to Toasts.

The annual dinner of the Columbia College alumni was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick. After the dinner, George G. De Witt, '67, the President of the Association, made an address. He was followed by Seth Low, who answered the toast, "Columbia College."

Joseph Larocque, '49, answered to the toast of "The Alumni." He gave a short history of the association, and spoke of the honors that had been won by the college.

"College Athletics" was the subject of the address by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., '63.

Henry S. Van Duzer spoke for Harvard, Sherman Evarts for Yale, and William B. Hornblower for Princeton.

Confessed to Robbing Mrs. Pompi.

Mrs. Elisia P

IS MR. PLATT A LOSER

Reports of the Primaries Seem to Favor Mr. Brookfield.

THE CLAIMS MADE BY THE LEADERS

Simpson Wins in the Fifth—Local Fight in the Seventeenth—Brookfield Gets His Own District.

Primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican Assembly District conventions to be held in every Assembly district next Tuesday night, were held last night in the 1,141 election districts of this city.

On the action of the men who were elected last night will depend the action of the delegates, which, as members of the Assembly district conventions, they will send to the Republican County Committee, in the matter of Thomas C. Platt's effort to defeat William Brookfield for the Chairmanship of the County Committee, and to secure full control of the Republican local organization. While reports favor Mr. Brookfield, nothing can be definitely ascertained until the Assembly district conventions have selected the 154 men who will form the new County Committee. As a matter of fact, all predictions will savor largely of guesswork until the County Committee for 1895 meets.

The number of delegates to each Assembly district Convention elected last night varied according to the proportion of the Republican vote. In the Fifth District seventy delegates were elected from forty election districts, and the redoutable John Simpson was one of them. Simpson claimed the election of a full Brookfield delegation, with the possible exception of the delegates to the Assembly District Convention from the Twelfth and the Fifteenth Election Districts, where the Schulin faction was opposing Simpson.

In the Tenth Assembly District it was stated that there was no contest. Secretary George M. Haas of the Rutherford Club said that he had been to many of the election districts and found that no pledges had been exacted from the delegates to elect men who would support Platt or Brookfield. "I believe our delegates will go to the County Committee without having given their word to either faction," said Mr. Haas. "We want the right man for Chairman. Last year we were for Brookfield, and I do not know why the Republicans of this district should change their views." Joseph Wilkinson, who was First Vice President of the Milholland movement, was one of the delegates elected in this district.

The drift of opinion seemed to favor Mr. Brookfield. In the Seventeenth Assembly District the general opinion was that Brookfield delegates were elected in almost all of the election districts. There were contests in some of the districts over the claims of Assemblyman-elect Robert Miller and Alderman-elect Andrew Robinson for the leadership of the district. The Brookfield-Platt controversy did not enter into this contention. Mr. Miller seemed to have the better of it. He said that every election district but the Eleventh was a Brookfield district.

In the Twenty-third Assembly District Abraham Gruber was talking himself hoarse about the probability of Platt having carried the district, but the conservative members of the party were very certain that Brookfield would easily carry the Assembly district convention.

It was stated at the headquarters of the Eleventh Assembly District, 642 Sixth Avenue, that almost all of the delegates elected were for Mr. Brookfield.

The Twenty-first Assembly District, in which Mr. Brookfield lives, is practically, if not absolutely, solid for him.

In the First Assembly District the old fight between the Healey brothers and Messrs. James More, Jr., and Edwin H. Lawrence was in progress again. At the close of the primaries the Healeys were claiming that twenty-eight out of thirty-four election districts were for Mr. Brookfield. The Healeys are also claiming a victory for themselves on the leadership question. So were their opponents.

In the Second a Brookfield delegation was claimed, and the same might be said of the Eighth. There was, however, no means of determining the accuracy of these claims. In some of the districts where strong Brookfield claims were made, equally strong Platt claims were advanced.

Leader Campbell of the Twentieth Assembly District claimed that the returns from seventeen out of the twenty-four election districts of the Twentieth Assembly District showed a victory for Platt's men. In the Fourteenth John Hesselberger, Col. S. V. R. Cruger's lieutenant, claimed that the Brookfield faction had carried at least thirty-four out of the forty-one election districts. H. C. Rees, the principal Platt leader, was one of the delegates elected, however.

A clean sweep for Brookfield was claimed in the Twenty-fourth, and the Platt people claimed the Twenty-sixth, where the fight was close. The Twenty-seventh was declared to be for Brookfield.

Some of the other districts, like the Sixth, where George Hilliard is the leader; the Third, where Charles H. Murray, Police Commissioner, is the leader; the Eighteenth, where George W. Wanmaker is the leader, and the Nineteenth, where John Reisenweber is leader, were stoutly claimed for the Platt side of the contest.

BROOKLYN "MACHINE" PRIMARIES

McGarry, McCarren, and Bell Had Little Trouble to Win.

The "machine" Democrats of Kings County held their primaries in the 685 election districts of the county last night. Of the districts 682 are in the city and three in the town of Flatlands. The primaries were held for the election of delegates to the General Committee and also for the election of district association officers.

It was expected that the main battle-ground would be in the Tenth Ward, the ward which for years has been controlled by the McGarry family, and the police had instructions to be extra cautious in that ward, as it was feared there would be a lively struggle to capture the delegates. The fight was between Alderman John J. McGarry and Assemblyman Hennessy. The latter was successful by a very small majority on election day, and he accused Alderman McGarry of having done his utmost to defeat him. There has been a bad feeling existing between the two men since election day, and Assemblyman Hennessy promised that he would down the Alderman at the primaries.

Lawyer Brandt, who is opposed to Alderman McGarry, applied to Police Justice Tighe yesterday for warrants for the arrest of several persons who, he claimed, had no legal residence in the ward. Justice Tighe refused to grant the warrants, and said that if there were any persons who tried to vote illegally at the primaries the police who would be in attendance could make the arrests.

But the primaries took place in the twenty-seven districts in the Tenth Ward, and no arrests were made, and when the ballots had been counted it was found that the Alderman had carried the majority of the districts and still remained the leader of the ward.

Alderman McGarry visited many of the district primaries last night and gave encouragement to his supporters, while Assemblyman Hennessy was not as happy as is his nature. Even after the declaration had been made that McGarry was a winner he declared that such was not the case and that it would be found at the meeting of the General Committee, which is to be held to-morrow evening, that the young Alderman was not as victorious as he led others to believe.

James D. Bell, the present Chairman of the General Committee had a hard fight in his ward, the Nineteenth. He is a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and his opponents determined to defeat his re-election as a delegate from his own district. He came out with flying colors, and not only was selected in his own district as a delegate, but captured the majority of the districts in the Nineteenth Ward.

Ex-Senator P. H. McCarren, who was given a terrible lecture a few months ago at a meeting of the General Committee, and who was told that the General Committee would be better off if he and others of his kind were not members, and who took his medicine in a very ill-natured manner on that occasion, made a determined fight to show his strength at the primaries in his ward, the Fourteenth, and last night he claimed that he had carried no less than sixteen districts out of the twenty-one, besides re-electing himself a delegate.

He will make a strong fight in the next General Committee to defeat any aspiration that James D. Bell may have for a re-election as the Chairman of that committee. His man for the place is Bernard J. York, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and who was Chairman of the Campaign Committee during the last election.

There are some who favor as a compromise candidate for the Chairmanship Edward M. Bassett of the Twenty-third Ward, a young man of ability, who was a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club for some time.

The Democratic Reform organization also held its primaries for the election of district association officers and delegates to the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County last night. The primaries were conducted in a quiet manner. There is some talk that Edward M. Shepard will not accept a re-election as Chairman of that committee, and that Charles J. Patterson, who was the Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be elected to the position held by Mr. Shepard during the struggling days of the reform organization.

PASKOLA DEMURRER ARGUED

The Case of Drug Clerk Oesper Discussed in Court—A Decision to be Rendered To-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The demurrer filed by the defense in the case of the State Food and Dairy Commision against John Oesper was argued before Justice Winkler this morning. Oesper, who sold a bottle of Paskola to Assistant Commissioner G. G. Luebbin, is charged with violating the drug law in disposing of an article which fell below its professed standard of quality.

Ex-Judge Miller Outcalt, who appeared for the defendant, this morning, argued that the affidavit on which the arrest was made failed to show what Oesper was charged with, and also failed to state what was the standard in question.

Messrs. Dye & Dye, representing the commission, urged that the affidavit was sufficient, in that it charged the defendant with selling an article which failed to come up to representations; first, because it was claimed to contain a sufficient percentage of albumen to take the place of meats, and contained no albumen; and, second, because it was represented to be a cure for wasting diseases, the prosecution alleging that it was not a cure for such diseases.

Justice Winkler said that he would give his decision on the demurrer on Thursday.

THE PARK NATIONAL BANK SUES

Payments on Two Large Promissory Notes Are Sought.

Edward De Witt was yesterday appointed referee by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court in two actions brought by the Park National Bank against James M. Ashley, Jr., Vice President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, and also against F. M. Larcher, to recover $44,000 and $50,000 respectively, being the value of promissory notes made in favor of the bank which have not been paid.

Ashley executed a promissory note on July 1, 1892, for $50,000, in favor of the Park National Bank, which was indorsed by the railroad company. It was a demand note, and as collateral security for its payment eighty-two consolidated gold bonds of the railroad company were deposited with the bank. Ashley paid $6,000 on the note and received ten of the bonds back, so that there is still due $44,000 on the note which has not been paid.

The note given by Larcher, about the same time, was for $60,000. He deposited as collateral security for the payment of the note 100 gold bonds of the railroad company. The sum of $10,000 was paid on this note, and sixteen of the bonds were returned. Fifty thousand dollars is still due upon the note of Larcher. No defense has been interposed to either of the suits, and the bank seeks to have the lien upon the bonds deposited as collateral security foreclosed and the bonds sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount due on the notes.

The Mercantile Exchange's Officers.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange at its annual meeting yesterday elected the following officers: President—William Wills; Vice Presidents—First, M. W. Carr; Second, C. F. Droste; Third, Mortlock Pettit; Fourth, John Thallon; Treasurer—D. B. Halstead; Executive Committee—James Rowland, G. F. Godley, Charles E. Fisher, Walter S. Fitch, Henry J. Mahr, Frederick E. Rosebrock, William Ohly, D. W. Whitmore, Chris. Schultz; Inspectors of Election—J. R. Southwick, W. S. Temple, G. W. Sulker.

The New-York Auxiliary Association of the National Dairy Union will hold a meeting in the Exchange on Friday morning, to hear the report of J. Hewes and D. W. Wilson, President and Secretary of the Union, who are now in Washington urging Congress to take up Senator Hill's bill in the Senate and Congressman Grout's bill in the House for the prohibition of the sale of oleomargarine under the name of butter.

Tierney Was Not the Man.

Police Justice Burke, after the most careful examination into the charges made by Mrs. M. F. Rhoades of Macomb's Dam Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, High Bridge, has come to the conclusion that the masked man who is alleged to have attacked her last Thursday night was not Francis L. Tierney, the plumber, of 2,273 Seventh Avenue, whose home is at 1,172 Ogden Avenue. Tierney was discharged. He proved a complete alibi.

TORTOISE Amber Shell Goods

For the coming holidays I have this season an unusual magnificent assortment of shell, genuine jet, Parisian Rhinestone, solid silver, and gilt hair ornaments, Lorgnettes, Spanish filigree back combs, plain and ornamental side combs, dressing combs, &c. To realize the great variety you must inspect the choice and exclusive designs, which cannot be found elsewhere.

Goods now ordered or purchased will be delivered at any time as desired.

The quality, workmanship, and assortment of my HAIR GOODS are well known to stand without a rival; the Hairdressing Parlors are in charge of experienced and obliging artists. Open evenings.

A. SIMONSON.

933 Broadway. Between 21st and 22d St.

NOW GOES TO THE JURY

The Testimony in Ex-Police Captain Stephenson's Case All In.

LAWYERS TO MAKE THEIR ARGUMENTS

Decision Expected This Afternoon—The Accused Denies All the Allegations — His Wife to the Rescue.

All the testimony for and against ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson for accepting a bribe of four baskets of peaches from Martin W. Edwards, was taken yesterday. Three sessions of Judge Ingraham's court were held. This morning the lawyers will make their arguments, and the case will then go to the jury. A decision is expected to-day.

Col. Fellows made a short address yesterday morning outlining the course which would be taken by the prosecution. The examination of witnesses was then begun.

William Delamater, First Deputy Clerk in the Police Department, swore to Stephenson's appointment as a policeman, May 2, 1877. He identified the signature of Stephenson.

Martin W. Edwards related the circumstances of the alleged bribery. In March, 1891, he was in the fruit business at 187 Duane Street. His partner's name was Wistell. In the Summer Mr. Edwards said that he was obliged to use the sidewalk. In March, 1891, Policeman Augustus J. Thorne of the Leonard Street Station told him:

"We've got a new Captain in the district. I am the Captain's private man. The Captain uses considerable fruit, and, if you don't object, he will accept fruit from you instead of money for protecting you on the sidewalk."

"I asked him if he had an order for the fruit. He said he had not, but would come the next day. He did, and gave me a card inscribed, 'Capt. John T. Stephenson, 2,074 Washington Avenue, Tremont.'"

Mr. Edwards said he wrote this on the boxes of fruit to be sent and destroyed the card. The address was entered in the firm's book. Thorne said at this time: "The Captain says he would like a barrel of apples. Send it by American Express." Mr. Edwards said he did so.

The witness said he had a conversation with James Kelly in April, 1891. Kelly was then what they called the "sidewalk man," Kelly was not in uniform. He said:

"The Captain wants a box of oranges."

Mr. Edwards told him that he did not have any oranges, and Kelly went away.

Mr. Shafer had been shouting objections at nearly every sentence. They were generally overruled by Judge Ingraham. When Mr. Shafer was overruled he showed his rage by shaking his huge frame and by roaring something that was generally indistinguishable.

"In August," said Mr. Edwards, "I got a notice to appear for violation of the sidewalk ordinance, and sent $20 to the office of the Corporation Counsel to settle the matter. In September, 1891, Kelly told me thta the Captain would like four baskets of peaches, and I sent them to his address.

"A little later I got another notice, and took it around to Capt. Stephenson's station house. The Captain took me in his private office. He said that it was a mistake and that he would fix it.

"About ten days later I got a notice from the Corporation Attorney's office that a judgment had been taken against me for $10. I took it to Capt. Stephenson. I said:

"'Captain, here's a notice of judgment against me.'

"He replied: 'I told somebody to take care of that, but he has forgotten it. I'll fix it all right.'

"I said: 'We have sent you fruit from time to time as you wanted it; why don't you take care of me?'

"He replied: 'As you have sent me the fruit, I'll take care of these notices. It isn't customary for me to do work of this kind. I never lay myself liable to those people down town. But whatever arrangements you make with Mr. Kelly I will abide by.'"

Mr. Edwards said that Kelly came to him Nov. 10 and asked for $50 for the Captain. He asked Kelly what the Captain wanted the money for, and this conversation followed:

"Well," said Kelly, "it's cost the Captain $10,000 to get his place, and he wants to make it up."

I said: "We can't pay so much money. Times are hard. We have sent him fruit as agreed. See the Captain and find out if $25 won't do?"

When Kelly came back he said: "The Captain will not accept $25." I told him we couldn't afford it, but Kelly said that the Captain had threatened to discharge him if he didn't bring those people to terms.

I then put $25 in an envelope and gave it to Kelly. He took it to Capt. Stephenson, but came back in half an hour.

He threw the envelope on the desk and said: "That won't do; it must be $50 or nothing, and you needn't pay it unless you want to."

Then I sat down and made out a bill to Stephenson for the peaches and apples, amounting to $12.50, and inclosed it in an envelope with $38.50 in money, which made up the $50.

Mr. Shafer began the cross-examination. He asked his questions in a voice which could have been heard in the Tombs across the street, but he did not shake Mr. Edwards's testimony materially.

A recess was taken and the cross-examination was continued afterward.

The prosecution called Sergt. Norman Westervelt, Acting Captain of the Leonard Street Station, to identify a book of records of reports of sidewalk violations. Walker Fletcher, in charge of a branch office of the American Express Company, identified a way bill showing the shipment of four baskets of fruit Sept. 15, 1891, to "J. F. Stephenson." William F. Herbert, driver for the American Epress Company, said he delivered four baskets to 2,074 Washington Avenue, where they were receipted for by Mrs. John T. Stephenson. He had written the number 2,084 on the delivery sheet, instead of 2,074, the number on the way bill, because he knew that to be the right number.

Col. Fellows protested against Mr. Shafer's method of cross-examining this witness. He thought Mr. Shafer's questions suggested criminality.

"Col. Fellows is so familiar with criminal law that he thinks all my questions involve criminality," sarcastically observed Mr. Shafer.

"Oh, no, I don't," dryly responded the District Attorney. "I shouldn't imagine for a moment that any of your questions referred to criminal law."

Mr. Shafer subsided.

Deputy Clerk Thomas Feeley of the Police Department identified an ordinance complaint he received from Stephenson in July, 1891, and forwarded to the Corporation Attorney's office; also others in June and other months of 1891, which he disposed of in the same way. All these complaints were signed by Stephenson.

Herman Stiefel swore to receiving these papers in the Corporation Counsel's office. Louis C. Bruns, an attaché of the First District Court, proved by the records that Edwards had been fined, the case going by default.

Melvin Wistell, formerly Mr. Edwards's partner, told of two visits of Kelly to the store, when Kelly and Edwards went into the cellar and had long talks.

Mr. Edwards took the stand again to testify that Kelly had told him, when he had been served with notice to appear at the First Judicial Court in answer to a charge of violating the sidewalk ordinance, that he should tell Judge Mitchell that he would be more careful in the future, and that the Judge would do the right thing.

"I did so," said Mr. Edwards, "and the Judge dismissed the case."

This closed the people's case.

Mr. Shafer made his opening speech, laying great stress on the fact that if Mr. Edwards had given a bribe to Capt. Stephenson he was as guilty as the accused, and that his evidence was incompetent.

The defense began by the introduction of testimony to the good character of the accused. It was understood that there was a large number of men in attendance for this purpose. But only two were called. They proved such bad witnesses that Mr. Shafer desisted.

Francis H. Leggett said he had known Capt. Stephenson slightly for three of four years. He had always heard him well spoken of. Most of his testimony was stricken out.

Andrew J. Whiteside, a school teacher, said he had known Capt. Stephenson eighteen years. Until the recent occurrences he had never heard anything said against him.

Col. Fellows asked if he had ever heard anybody speak well of Capt. Stephenson.

"In nineteen years a great many men have."

"Who? Name some of them."

"Well—er—there are so many of them I can't recall any one."

"Oh! Then you don't know the name of anybody who has spoken well of him?"

The witness reluctantly said he did not.

Mrs. Sarah L. Stephenson, the defendant's wife, a very pretty woman, testified that the signature on the American Express Company's delivery sheet of Sept. 15, 1891, was not in her handwriting. She acknowledged the signature on another delivery sheet was hers.

Martin Waller, 2,082 Washington Avenue, the present number of the house next to the one occupied in 1891 by Capt. Stephenson, said the numbers were changed a year ago.

After another recess ex-Capt. Stephenson took the stand in his own defense. He denied one after another every charge that had been made against him. He said that he had not approved of having Kelly as a ward man. Kelly had been sent to him against his will.

Inspector Steers, he said, had told him to use "good discretion" in proceeding against men for violation of sidewalk ordinances.

"Did you tell Kelly to get four baskets of peaches for you?"

"No. That is false."

"Was there any understanding, expressed or implied, that in return for fruit Edwards might violate the law?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you have any such understanding with any other man?"

"Never."

Mr. Stephenson said he had never known that Kelly had asked Edwards for $50. An anonymous letter had once been sent to the Police Headquarters charging that Edward Hayes, a Roundsman under him, had gone to certain places and collected stuff in his name. When he wanted to prefer charges against Hayes, the people would not appear against him, and Hayes was transferred. Other men in his command had, he claimed, made collections in his name unauthorized by him.

After denying that he had received a check for $100 from Ryan and two checks from other men, and giving the number of his house as 2,074 in 1891, his direct examination was concluded.

Col. Fellows, in the cross-examination, brought out the fact that Kelly had been at the Leonard Street Station before Stephenson went there as Captain, and that therefore he had not been "sent" to him against his will.

Mr. Stephenson gave the record of his promotions: Roundsman, Nov. 14, 1881; Sergeant, Jan. 3, 1884, when his pay was advanced to $1,600 a year; Captain, Dec. 27, 1887, when he began to receive $2,750 a year.

Col. Fellows asked a number of questions about his property including a farm of 265 acres in Sullivan County, for which he himself paid $4,100 and on which he had made many improvements, and a house worth $21,000, on which the Germania Insurance Company held a mortgage of $15,000 and T. C. Smith a second mortgage of $3,400.

Mr. Stephenson said he was worth about $10,000, clear of everything. He had met interest payments and paid his taxes, besides supporting a wife and three children.

Col. Fellows also went into the record of Capt. Stephenson on the police force, and got him to admit that charges for brutality, for failing to close gambling houses, and other things had been preferred against him and that he had been proved guilty.

Mr. Stephenson testified that he did not believe the receipt for the four baskets of peaches was his wife's signature. On the trial before the Police Board, which resulted in his dismissal, he admitted that the signature resembled his wife's "a little." This testimony was read to him, but he would not acknowledge as much now.

This closed the case for each side.

Mr. Shafer moved to quash because the indictment read that the peaches belonged to Edwards, while the testimony showed that Edwards's partner, Wistell, had an interest in them. The motion was denied.

Mr. Shafer then moved to instruct the jury to acquit on the same ground. This was also denied.

The court then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

WILL OF THE REV. FATHER CLANCY

Most of the Estate to be Held for the Support of His Mother.

The will of the Rev. Father J. Clancy, late pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Father Clancy was one of the best-known priests in New-York. He succeeded Mgr. Preston in the pastorate of St. Ann's. His estate is valued at $10,000.

By the terms of his will he leaves $500 for the saying of masses for the repose of his soul, gives his violin to the Rev. James W. Kelly, his chalice to St. Joseph's Convent, Rutland, Vt., and his library to St. Joseph's Seminary of this city.

The residue of the estate is left to the executors in trust, who are to pay the income of it to the testator's mother, Catherine Clancy. If the income of the residue of the estate is not sufficient to meet the requirements of his mother, then the executors shall pay to her such sums as she may need from the principal of the estate. The testator says that it is his intention that his mother shall not want for anything, and, if necessary, the whole estate may be expended for her support.

After the death of his mother the will provides that $1,000 shall be given each to St. Joseph's Seminary of this city and to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children in the City of New-York; $500 each to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in charge of St. Francis Hospital, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, and the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and the residue to St. Joseph's Seminary.

Richard H. and Ann G. Tobin are named as executors.

Opposition to Sunday Saloons.

A woman's meeting to oppose the present movement to secure from the Legislature a law that will open the saloons of this city on Sunday will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Fifty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock. Among those interested are Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Mrs. E. Francis Lord, Mrs. M. J. Demorest, Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. J. Fowler Welling, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PICTURE:

"1805" Napoleon at Austerlitz

A superb engraving by JULES JACQUET from the original by J. L. E. MEISSONIER in the collection and by special permission of the DUC D'AUMALE.

To be found at all first-class Art Stores or at the new

Klackner Galleries

No. 7 West 28th Street, where also may be found a choice collection of pictures suitable for

Holiday Gifts

at prices from FIVE DOLLARS upward.
Call or send for descriptive pamphlet.

THE FULL VOTE OF THE STATE

Returns from All the Counties Received in Albany—Board of Canvassers Will Meet To-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—All of the election returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, those from Kings County arriving to-day.

Secretary of State Palmer to-day issued a call for the State officers to meet as a State Board of Advisers at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the returns will be canvassed. The total vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and on the Constitutional Amendments, as it will be canvassed then, is as follows:

Governor—Levi P. Morton, (Rep.,) 673,818; David B. Hill, (Dem.,) 517,710; Francis E. Baldwin, (Proh.,) 23,525; Charles E. Matthews, (Pop.,) 11,094; Charles H. Matchett, (Soc.,) 15,868; Everett P. Wheeler, (Dem. Reform,) 27,202; scattering, 6,499; total, 1,275,671; Morton's plurality, 156,108.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles T. Saxton, (Rep.,) 673,798; Daniel N. Lockwood, (Dem.,) 546,315; Justus Miller, (Proh.,) 23,542; Robert C. Hewson, (Peo.,) 10,894; William F. Steer, (Soc.,) 15,656; scattering, 5,663; Saxton's plurality, 127,483.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Albert Haight, (Rep.,) 671,259; Charles F. Brown, (Dem.,) 547,335; Z. P. Taylor, (Proh.,) 23,636; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, (Peo.,) 10,909; Francis Gerau, (Soc.,) 15,810; scattering, 6,114; Haight's plurality, 123,924.

Legislative Apportionment Amendment—For, 404,335; against, 350,623; blank, &c., 12,733; total, 767,693; plurality for amendment, 53,710.

Canal Improvement Amendment—For, 442,988; against, 327,645; blank, &c., 12,034; total, 782,667; plurality for amendment, 115,343.

The Revised Constitution—For, 410,637; against, 327,402; blank, &c., 13,014; total, 751,113; plurality for amendment, 83,295.

Amendment Relating to County Judges and Courts of Sessions in Kings County—For, 391,350; against, 332,505; blank, &c., 13,179; total, 737,034; plurality for amendment, 58,845.

Amendment Relating to the Election of Additional Justices of the Supreme Court—For, 395,233; against, 341,713; blank, &c., 12,844; total, 749,790; plurality for amendment, 53,520.

The vote for Congressmen will also be canvassed Thursday afternoon.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO

Police Force to be Reorganized on a System of Competitive Examinations for Appointment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Comprehensive plans for the immediate reorganization of the Police Department on a civil-service basis were submitted to Mayor Hopkins this afternoon by John W. Ela, John H. Hamline, and Harry Rubens, the members of the commission appointed by the Mayor. Within a week it is expected that the department will be under the administration of the board. The temporary commission will be reappointed as the permanent commission.

The proposed plan requires all present members of the force who have not served ten years or more to pass the examination which will be set for new applicants, with the exception that they will not be subjected to the physical examination required from beginners. Applicants for positions on the force will be required to pass competitive examinations, both mental and physical, and nothing outside of the man's own merit will have any weight in his selection.

All charges against policemen will be tried before a non-partisan Trial Board of citizens, to be selected by the commission, and changed at will, and the commission may also sit as a Trial Board in any case.

LAW ENFORCERS TAKE A NEW NAME

Brooklyn Organization Now the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

The society recently formed in Brooklyn, and up to the present time known as the Law Enforcement Society, met in the Arbuckle Building, opposite the City Hall, last night and adopted articles of incorporation, which will be presented to Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day, for his approval, and then forwarded to Albany.

The new organization will be known as the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and its objects are stated to be of a benevolent, charitable, and scientific character.

The incorporators are George F. Elliott, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, William J. Richardson, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, John Berry, Col. A. S. Bacon, Col. William C. Beecher, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Samuel S. Utter, Freeborn G. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, Daniel G. Harriman, the Rev. Dr. C. Elwood Nash, the Rev. Cortland Meyers, the Rev. Dr. James O. Wilson, and the Rev. H. L. Pratt.

On the wall of the meeting room was displayed a large map, containing black spots and red seals. There were 125 black spots and only three red seals. The black spots represented the saloons in the vicinity of the City Hall, and the red seals represented the churches. The great majority of the black spots surrounded one of the red seals. This map the leaders of the new society intend to have printed and distributed throughout the city.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE STANDARD

The Manhattan Company Enters the Ohio Oil Field.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11.—It developed to-day that the real parties behind the recent boom in oil leases on State lands about and in the Mercer County reserve are the Manhattan Oil Company of New-York and the Standard Oil Company.

Secretary Holmes of the Manhattan Company was here to-day and had leases for nearly 1,000 acres transferred to his company. The leases of 1,920 acres more which are pending are in the hands of the Manhattan.

The Mars Oil Company, an adjunct of the Standard Company, also took a hand in some leases to-day. The Manhattan will put oil boats on the canal and deliver crude oil for fuel to its customers in that manner. This promises lively competition with the tank lines controlled by the Standard Company.

Speaker Malby Is Confident.

Speaker Malby came to town last night from Albany, where he has been conducting his canvass for re-election to the Speakership. He went to his room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and, when asked about his prospects, he said he was quite confident that he would be the next Speaker.

POLICEMEN FOUND FIT FOR DUTY

Fourteen Applicants for Retirement Reported in Good Condition—Capt. Reilly to be Examined Again.

Capt. Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and seventeen Sergeants and patrolmen who had applied for retirement from the police force under the twenty-year provision of the law were examined by the Police Board Surgeons yesterday as to their fitness for duty.

All the applicants were found to be in good physical condition except Capt. Reilly, Patrolmen Charles O'Dooley and Warren Harrington, and Doorman Solomon F. Brundage, and their cases were laid over by the Police Commissioners for further consideration.

Capt. Reilly will have to submit to another examination, as the surgeons were not prepared to give a decision in his case. He is now on the sick list. The men reported in good condition will not be retired unless the courts order the board to retire them. They are Sergts. Horace M. Wells, William Kass, John J. Taylor, and William O'Toole, Detective Sergts. Charles O'Connor, Samuel G. Sheldon, Silas W. Rogers, and Michael Crowley, and Patrolmen Dennis McMahon, John Fay, John McCabe, Henry McArdle, Thomas C. Carter, and William Mulcahy.

Patrolman George H. Murray of the Tremont Station was dismissed by the Commissioners for drunkenness.

Michael Donnelly, a junkman, of 134 Leroy Street, who recently shot at Patrick J. McArdle, in Judge Bischoff's court, sent a letter to the board, complaining that Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Station refused to renew his license to carry a revolver. His complaint was referred to Superintendent Byrnes.

Policeman Albert Woods of the Jefferson Market squad said yesterday that he would prefer charges against Roundsman McGee. There has been bad feeling between the two men for some time, and on Saturday McGee reported Woods for being off post because he had one foot outside of that part of the court where he was stationed. Woods asked McGee for leave of absence for half a day on Monday, his wife being sick. His request was refused, and he says that while he was on duty, McGee went to his house in citizen's dress and demanded to see his wife.

Wood's father told McGee that Mrs. Woods could not be seen, as she was sick. With an oath, McGee, it is said, tried to force his way to her room. Woods's father, who did not know who McGee was, ordered McGee out of the place. McGee then returned to the court and allowed Woods to go home. When Woods reached home he found that his wife had been delivered of a child prematurely, because of the excitement attending the Roundsman's visit. Sergt. Foody says McGee was obeying his orders.

THE SHERIDAN HOUSE THROWN OPEN AGAIN

Reception to Introduce the Eldest Daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Sheridan, widow of Gen. Sheridan, gave a large reception this afternoon to introduce her eldest daughter, Miss Sheridan. The handsome home of the Sheridans on Rhode Island Avenue was thrown open for a large entertainment for the first time in a number of years, and the affair was almost as much of an entrée for Mrs. Sheridan, who had kept in almost strict seclusion since the death of her famous husband, as for the pretty débutante. The hostess looked extremely will in a toilet of black satin, combined with cerise satin and lace, and Miss Sheridan wore a simple girlish gown of white mull, and carried a cluster of white roses. All the débutantes of the present season were there, and assisted in doing the honors in the dining room, which was crowded all the afternoon. Flowers in every available place showed the popularity of the young lady.

Among the many guests were Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Carlisle, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge and Miss Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Gen. Van Vliek, Gen. and the Misses Carr, Gen. Stanley, Major and Mrs. Whiteside, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, the Mexican Minister, and Mme. Romero; Commander and Mrs. Ramsay, Associate Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Gen. and Mrs. and Miss Rochester, Capt. and Mrs. Rodgers, and Miss Keith Rogers.

A large reception was given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster at their residence on I Street. The house was profusely ornamented with palms and flowers. The guests were from official and resident circles.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET LINE

Another Application for an Injunction Against Its Construction.

Another phase in the fight made by ex-Judge Horace Russell against the Thirty-fourth Street Railway Company developed yesterday. An application was made by Mr. Russell to Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, in behalf of E. L. Dyer and James A. Trowbridge, owners of property on West Thirty-fourth Street, for an injunction restraining the Thirty-fourth Street Railway, the Metropolitan Traction Company, and John D. Crimmins from constructing a railway in Thirty-fourth Street. This motion was brought in the face of the action taken Monday by Judge Truax, when he handed down a decision vacating the injunction obtained by Martha J. Wysong, a property owner at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

Ex-Judge Russell claimed that the defendants had unlawfully entered on the street, without the proper consents of the city authorities or the property owners. He said he had hoped to put in other papers to Judge Truax in the Wysong suit, but that Judge Truax had made a decision involving "some rather remarkable things in the way of law."

"Better tell that to him," said Judge Patterson.

"That's what I'm going to do," answered Mr. Russell.

William C. Trull, representing the defendants, referred to the Wysong decision. He said the company had consents of more that half the abutting property owners along the whole line. On Forty-second Street there was an excess over half of $164,175, on Tenth Avenue of $116,625, on Thirty-fourth Street of $1,996,800, and on the same street, between Lexington and Sixth Avenues, of $456,000.

"The plaintiffs in every case shield themselves behind the statements that they are 'advised and believe' such and such to be fact," concluded Mr. Trull.

Judge Patterson took the papers and reserved decision.

To Aid the Home for Intemperates.

A meeting in behalf of the New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men was held last night in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. It was the first in eight years.

The Rev. Dr. Stuart Dodge, President of the home, delivered a brief address of welcome, after which he introduced the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, who spoke strongly against the legal opening of saloons on Sundays.

While he was speaking, Chauncey M. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt entered the tabernacle. Mr. Vanderbilt entered a pew in the rear, while Mr. Depew made his way to the platform, where he spoke about the evils of intemperance.

CROWNED WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

VICTIM OF A PRACTICAL JOKE

Death Likely to Result from a Brutal Exhibition of Barroom Humor on Thanksgiving Night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—As the result of a cruel practical joke played on him on Thanksgiving Day, William O'Hearn, thirty years old, of Wappinger's Falls, is lying at the point of death from blood poisoning.

O'Hearn was asleep in a chair in the barroom of Rush's Hotel, when, according to the story he tells, ex-Coroner Philip Rion and the hotel proprietor, George Rush, applied a hot copper penny to his leg, burning him so that he shrieked with pain. The three men were friends, and the matter was passed off as a joke which was a little too savage, perhaps, but was not unkindly meant. Nothing more was thought of it until O'Hearn's leg became quite sore, and he was finally stricken down with blood poisoning. To-night he is unconscious, and Dr. Couse, the physician who is attending him, says that he cannot recover.

Warrants were issued for Rion and Rush. They were arraigned before a Justice, who released them upon their own recognizance, to await the result of O'Hearn's injuries.

A. J. CAMPBELL'S PECULIAR WILL

A Codicil Which Disinherits a Grandson from Sharing Any of the Estate.

There was evidently a skeleton in the family closet of the late Andrew J. Campbell, Congressman-elect, who defeated Gen. D. E. Sickels in the Tenth District at the last election. It was made manifest yesterday, when the will of Mr. Campbell, who died last week, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office.

Attached to the will, which is a type written document, and pinned to it, was a memorandum in Mr. Campbell's own handwriting, which, he says, is a codicil. It contains this peculiar clause:

POOR CHANCE FOR A RACE

A Hitch in the Negotiations for the Big Yacht Contest.

THE DEED OF GIFT CAUSES TROUBLE

Mr. Kersey Trying to Effect a Compromise Between Royal Yacht Squadron and New-York Yacht Club.

No reply was received from Lord Dunraven yesterday, and there is still considerable doubt in the minds of yachtsmen here whether there will be a race for the America's Cup next year. The trouble lies between the determination of the Royal Yacht Squadron to ignore the deed of gift on the one hand and the determination of the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club to have the deed of gift of 1887 upheld on the other.

H. Maitland Kersey tried to straighten matters somewhat after the Cup Committee's cablegram had been sent on Monday, and late in the evening cabled to Lord Dunraven suggesting that the terms be agreed to and a proviso be signed by the Commodore and Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and that it should read as follows:

"We hereby agree to hold the America's Cup under precisely the same conditions under which we won it."

This message is thought to be inspired by the Crisp Committee, and suggested as a compromise, which would be accepted by the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Kersey had a long cvonference with the Cup Committee on Monday afternoon after the reply of the committee had been cabled to Lord Dunraven.

Mr. Kersey received no message from Lord Dunraven yesterday, and is still of the opinion that the chances for a race are very slim. He said: "In England the deed of gift is regared as very unsportsmanlike, and I don't think any yacht club over there would agree to indorse it as the Cup Committee wants it acknowledged. I think too, that the majority of the members of the New-York Yacht Club are opposed to the terms of the deed and that the members of the Cup Committee wish there was no deed.

"I see it has been reported that Lord Dunraven stated positively, last night, that there would be no race. I think that is incorrect. The cablegrams sent yesterday, by Mr. Smith and by myself, could hardly have reached him, but his positive declination to race was flashed back. Lord Dunraven does not speak so positively without well weighing the question. I think he will discuss the question with what few yachtsmen there are in England before answering. He is very anxious to have a race, and the Royal Yacht Squadron is also anxious that there should be a contest."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith said: "I have not given up hope yet that there will be a race next year, and I can't see what objection the challenger can make to our reply. The Cup Committee has to abide by the rules laid down in the deed of gift, and if Lord Dunraven won the cup, or if he does win the cup, the question would have to come up as to how the receipt for the cup should be signed by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

According to a cable dispatch the reply of the Cup Committee has caused general disappointment among yachtsmen in London. Lord Dunraven, in discussing the matter, said the deed of 1887 practically stops all chances of a race next year. He said the challenge was in the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and he did not know how the squadron would act.

Mr. Smith, referring to this, said: "We did not hold him to the ten months' notice. We were willing, if possible, to advance the dates. Lord Dunraven should have confidence enough in the committee to know that it would grant every possible concession that would not jeopardize the club. In any event, the receipt for the cup would have to be signed whether won under the new deed of gift or according to Lord Dunraven's present challenge, as legally it could not be delivered without a receipt. Besides, no club has the power to add to or take from any of the conditions of the deed of gift. The mutual agreement clause gives any club which is the custodian of the cup the power to make any terms it is willing to, and as that is a question which had to be met it is just as well to meet it now.

"If the Royal Yacht Squadron will agree to attach to Lord Dunraven's challenge the agreement cabled by Mr. Kersey, I think a race can be arranged. That point seems the only one of difference between Lord Dunraven and the New-York Yacht Club."

"In 1892 the committee allowed Lord Dunraven to attach a clause to his challenge setting forth the conditions under which the cup should be held if won. I hardly think that clause should have been allowed. The receipt which the committee insists upon is simply the last paragraph of the deed of gift which reads as follows:

"And the said party of the second part hereby accepts the said cup subject to the said trust terms and conditions, and hereby covenants and agrees to and with said party of the first part that it will faithfully and fully see that the foregoing conditions are fully observed and complied with by any contestant for the said cup during the holding thereof by it, and that it will assign, transfer, and deliver the said cup to the foreign yacht club whose representative yacht shall have won the same in accordance with the foregoing terms and conditions, provided the said foreign club shall enter with said party of the second part into the like covenants as are herein entered into by it, such instrument to contain a like provision for the successive assignees to enter in the same covenants with their respective assignors, and to be executed in duplicate, one to be retained by each club, and a copy thereof to be forwarded to the said party of the second part.'

"The committee has written to Lord Dunraven, and the letter will go on today's steamer. The cablegram sent was the essence of the letter."

The time for the race and the declination of the Cup Committee to waive the ten months' notice at present is not regarded as a serious hitch. The only trouble is the hair-splitting over the terms of the deed of gift. Last year, at Lord Dunraven's request, an earlier date than that called for in the challenge was set for the first race, and there is little doubt that the same would be done next year.

Archibald Rogers thought ten months short enough time to make arrangements for the defense of the cup. He said: "The syndicate to defray the cost of building the cup defenders has to be formed, the yachts designed and built, then got in racing trim, and the best boat of the lot selected. All this will take a lot of time. I think the outlook for a race a poor one."

Latham A. Fish, a member of the committee said: "It is my experience that whenever the Englishmen had a yacht with which they thought they could win a race they sent her over, regardless of deeds of gift."

Lord Dunraven's objections to the deed of gift were made public in 1892, when he challenged for last year's race. This is what he said then:

We object to the deed as unfair in the abstract. I am unwilling to do anything that can be construed as implying that we think it fair in the event that we are challenged. Please understand that in my confidential challenge I ask no sort of favor from the New-York Yacht Club. I do not ask for conditions which, in my humble opinion, should govern international races. Taking the deed of gift as a basis, I suggest the smallest possible alteration that I think will make sufficiently fair conditions for all concerned.

I challenge under certain conditions. If the New-York Club accepts, good. But whether it accepts in accordance with or in defiance of the deed of gift is no matter to me. But I insist that, if I win, I not only may, but must, accept a challenge on the same conditions. Of course, it does not follow that I can accept a challenge on these conditions only. I do not mean that at all. If I win the cup, and the New-York Yacht Club challenges, there is nothing to prevent it doing so under the terms of the deed, if it likes, I could not possibly refuse such a challenge.

It may furnish me not only the length on the load water line, which I consider sufficient, but also with the beam on load water line and other stipulations of the deed. It may send me a midship section, the length of her lines, or the vessel herself, if it likes. I could not possibly object. On the contrary, I should be exceedingly obliged. My proposal in no way limits the powers of a future challenger. It does not involve any admission on the part of the New-York Yacht Club that, in its opinion, the conditions of the deed of gift are too onerous. Nor will it prevent it in future challenges from giving in its challenge all the dimensions mentioned in the deed. I only insist that it be perfectly clear that I hold the cup on the same terms under which I challenged, and that I in no way sanction rules which, as applied against myself, I consider unfair.

There will be another meeting of the Cup Committee to-day at Mr. Smith's office, and it is expected that there will be some reply from Lord Dunraven or from the Royal Yacht Squadron.

BLAMES THE CUP COMMITTEE.

London Post Says Englishmen Won't Have the Deed of Gift.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Morning Post, in commenting on Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America's Cup, will say to-morrow:

"The New-York Yacht Club's provisional answer to the challenge is not likely to meet Lord Dunraven's objections. If the Cup Committee maintain the position taken under the deed of gift of 1887, the proposed match must be abandoned and the holders of the cup will only have themselves to blame for the course forced upon the challenger. It is unfortunate that the deed of gift should be introduced again just at the moment when it was confidently expected that a match would be arranged.

"The Americans must see that English yachtsmen will not have anything to do with the document. Nobody knows this better than Commodore Smith of the New-York Yacht Club. The ten-months-notice difficulty could be easily overcome by a mutual arrangement. It must be regretted that the Cup Committee has apparently declined to adopt a course in the interest of international yachting. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to escape from the apparent deadlock."

Clyde Yachtsmen Satisfied.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Clyde yachtsmen are satisfied with the reply of the New-York Yacht Club to Lord Dunraven's challenge, although they think that an eight months' term of notice would be preferable to a ten months' notice. The consensus of opinion among yachtsmen is that Carter, as Captain of the British boat, would be preferable to Cranfield.

SENT UNDER MISAPPREHENSION.

Cup Challengers Did Not Understand "Mutual Agreement" Clause.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Inasmuch as recent developments have revealed to yachtsmen the truth of my letter published in Saturday's Times, if you will allow me more space in your yachting columns I will say a few words, this time addressing myself to Lord Dunraven's representative, Mr. Kersey.

Again going back to 1892, when Lord Dunraven's challenge was accepted, Mr. Kersey will remember that The New-York Times pointed out at that time that Mr. Kersey did not understand the situation. It is scarcely any wonder that Lord Dunraven was unconsciously led into racing, and thereby recognizing the "new deed of gift," for the letters of the America's Cup Committee touching the conditions under which the cup should be held in case it should be won by the Valkyrie were so obscure that many yachtsmen on this side of the water could not understand the situation. But for Mr. Kersey there is scarcely any excuse unless, indeed, there were representations made to him by members of the committee other than those that appear in the correspondence.

As Lord Dunraven's "official representative," Mr. Kersey was expected to understand the situation, and in Mr. Kersey, in fact, was placed the trust of England's yachting relations with us. The America's Cup Committee, by beating about the bush, got Mr. Kersey, whether intentionally or otherwise, to believe that in case the Valkyrie won the cup would be held under conditions satisfactory to English yachtsmen and not in exact accordance with the obnoxious new deed. Mr. Kersey declared, in the face of plain evidence to the contrary, that the New-York Yacht Club would not enforce the new deed on English yachtsmen, and it has taken Mr. Kersey two years to learn his error. It was plainly his business to protect English yachtsmen against the new deed if, as seems to be the case, they would not agree to enforce it. Did Mr. Kersey thus protect his brother yachtsmen?

Whatever criticism may be made of Lord Dunraven's methods of gratifying his international ambitions, it cannot be said that he has any desire to betray English yachtsmen into recognizing the new deed. If Lord Dunraven had curbed his impetuosity and withheld his 1892 challenge the new deed would have been wiped out of existence or modified to suit the requirements of the sport. A movement looking to this end was well under way then. But of course the defenders of the new deed could not have asked for anything better than a race while the deed was in force, thus putting to an end the efforts to change the conditions governing the cup. If Lord Dunraven had been better advised he would have pursued an entirely different course and the present deplorable misunderstanding would have been avoided.

All of the foregoing is written with the idea in mind that English yachtsmen are still sincere in their objections to the new deed.

Now a few words in relation to the new deed itself. The difference between the New-York Yacht Club and English yacht clubs hinges mainly upon the clause calling for the dimensions of a challenging vessel. English yachtsmen claim such a clause should not be in the deed. But the New-York Yacht Club maintains that, under the "mutual agreement" clause of the deed, the dimension clause can be waived. In fact, the New-York Yacht Club maintains that any arrangements whatever may be made by "mutual agreement." It is reasonably certain that English yachtsmen have never understood the real scope of the New-York Yacht Club's interpretation of "mutual agreement." If they did, the only question left for them to decide would be whether they would recognize a deed at all that contains the dimension clause, even though it might be waived. If they positively insist upon the dimension clause being stricken out of the deed, whether it can be waived or not, then, of course, there can be no legitimate race until the deed is modified in this respect. It must be plain to all now that the challenge of 1892 was sent under a misapprehension, for which Mr. Kersey and the America's Cup Committee are both responsible.

The only criticism of the Cup Committee fair to the committee is that, in its desire to be excessively polite, it so murders the Queen's English that its meaning is obscure. Its sentences are involved, and it seems to be afraid to say what it means—namely, that the cup, if won, must be held subject to the full terms of the new deed, without any modifications or additions whatsoever.

And what will Dixon Kemp think now?

GEORGE CARD PEASE.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

WANT A NEW LEAGUE.

Proposed Organization of Whist Players in New-Jersey.

There is talk of organizing another whist league in New-Jersey. The present league has been very successful, and it now has a full quota of teams, so there is no chance for many new clubs to join it.

The aim of the new movement, as stated in a circular recently sent to all of the clubs not in the present league, is to arrange, if possible, for a central clubhouse, and have the usual system of interclub games. The desire of some of the originators is to have the new league become identified with the American Whist League in the form of a State branch. To do this, however, would necessitate the joining of the American Whist League by all the clubs which propose to affiliate themselves with the projected organization, as, with possibly one or two exceptions, none are members of that league.

In point of merit of players and genuine whist ability the present New-Jersey Whist League contains the cream of New-Jersey's whist material. Previous to this year no attempt had been made to band the New-Jersey whist clubs together, and since the league has been organized and shown its ability to succeed, enthusiasm for the game has been greatly increased in most of the prominent towns.

In the proposed second league the Orange Whist Club is the most prominent. The Orange club is strong in point of members and contains some excellent players. Two of the other clubs which have signified their readiness to join the proposed organization are the Elizabeth Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club and the Elizabeth Athletic Club. One or two clubs at Trenton also may join. The Elizabeth Athletic Club contains some genuine whist players, but last year they were beaten twice by the Plainfields. Some of their best men are Martinson, Weeks, Hempel, Moore, McKenzie, Heilner, and Odiorne. The Elizabeth Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club has just taken up duplicate whist.

The Elizabeth Whist Club, which is a member of the New-Jersey League, is progressing at a lively pace, and its members play regularly every Wednesday night. They are now trying to arrange a tournament with the crack Hamilton Whist Club of Philadelphia, one of the strongest clubs in America. The idea is to have a contest of about ten men on a side and to have the tournament come off in January. The present team playing in the league contest is composed of Darrach and Kellogg, G. Thomas and McConnell, W. P. Toler and H. Toler. Besides these other good players in the club are G. M. Bailey, John Crane, D. Roberts, R. Thomas, and Hartshorne. The President of the club is W. P. Toler and Mr. Darrach is the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Montclair club is the largest one in the league, and is in excellent condition to uphold its past reputation. Besides the men playing in the league series it can bring into the field when necessary ten other teams of experienced players.

The Park Club of Plainfield is also doing good work, and has been increased by several new players. After the Christmas holidays several fine tournaments will be held between the different clubs, not only in the State, but with whist clubs in Brooklyn and New-York.

ORANGE'S POPULAR GOLF CLUB.

Pretty Series of Links Laid Out on a Mountain Top.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—The Orange Mountain Golf Club, organized scarcely two months ago, is already in a flourishing condition, and under the direction of a competent instructor many of the members have become proficient in the sport. The club links are located on the farm of Douglas Robinson, Jr., just west of Prospect Avenue, on the mountain top, West Orange. They are about two miles in circumference, being almost circular in shape, and traverse some hazzards most delightful to the heart of the expert golf player.

A little abandoned schoolhouse on the grounds has been remodeled and converted into a clubhouse, and here on clear Saturday afternoons tea is served by the ladies.

The membership of the club is composed of the following gentlemen, whose wives and daughters are admitted to all the privileges of the club: Congressman-elect Richard Wayne Parker of Newark, Henry A. Page of New-York, Thomas A. Edison, Frederick Frelinghuysen of Newark, Oliver S. Carter, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Camillus G. Kidder, Charles A. Munn of New-York, John C. Wilmerding, T. H. Powers Farr, Frank Arnold, William Barr, William Bloodgood, J. Crosby Brown, B. Ogden Chisholm, Treadwell Cleveland, Richard M. Colgate, Henry Coolidge, R. James Cross, Samuel S. Dennis, Robert Dun Douglass, Francis M. Appley, Henry Folsom, Marcellus Hartley, Frank Hill.

William Read Howe, Charles Lee, Creighton Lee, Arthur Lee, James T. Marshall, Frank T. Miles, Henry Munn, Henry Parish, Jr., Douglas Robinson, Jr., John P. Rafferty, Walter Scranton, Edward P. Slevin, James Stokes, John Stewart of Short Hills, John S. Tilney and Charles F. Watson, Mrs. Arthur Julian Moulton, and Mrs. John Burke.

Wilton to be Sold at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—The well-known trotting stallion Wilton, (2:19¼,) the property of Bowerman Brothers, is to be sold at auction in February. He is one of the most noted stallions in the country, his owners having been offered $75,000 for him two years ago.

Chicago to Play Leland Stanford.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Manager Stagg of the Chicago University football eleven received a telegram last night from H. S. Hicks of Leland Stanford University guaranteeing $1,000 and privilege of 75 per cent. of net receipts for a match game of football in San Francisco on Christmas Day. The terms have been accepted. Stanford won the championship of California Thanksgiving Day.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Although the Staten Island Athletic Club has disbanded, the cricket department means to hold together, and next season will play at the old spot at West New-Brighton. They will have a dinner and smoking concert on Saturday evening, and their plans for next season will then be announced. It is possible that they will be able to get together quite a strong team, and without doubt they will apply for membership in the Metropolitan League.

—The death of George Smith, the pugilist, from injuries received in his contest with "Dummy" Winters in Holborn Hall, London, on Dec. 7, has resulted in the arrest of three sporting newspaper reporters, together with the timekeeper and the promoter of the fight. They will be charged with being accessories to the crime of manslaughter.

—The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City is making preparations for its annual boxing tournament, which will be held next Saturday and Monday nights at Tyrdik's Hall, corner of Sherman Avenue and Washington Street. One hundred and twenty-six entries have been received.

—University of Pennsylvania will send a team to take part in the relay race against Harvard to be held Feb. 9 at Boston. The team will consist of Riley, Verner, Freeman, Orton, Seymour, or Middleton.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at Paterson, N. J.; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken.

Benefit performance for Coney Island Cycle Path, at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting Dauntless Rowing Club, 39 West Thirty-first Street, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway; Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,400 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Passaic Boat Club of Newark's annual election.

Opening Philadelphia bicycle tournament.

Kings County Wheelmen's reception, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Bowling.—Columbias vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Stag party, Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

Smoker of Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

Meeting of oarsmen regarding the use of Speedway water front for boathouses, Grand Union Hotel, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Lone Star Boat Club entertainment at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Seventy-first Regiment games, at armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, Bowery, near Houston Street; Columbias vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark.

The Midnight Run to Yonkers.

The custom of riding the old year out and the new year in will be observed by the representatives of a number of the more prominent cycling clubs on the night of the 31st inst. The route will be from One Hundred and Tenth Street, near the entrance to the Park, to the Getty House, in Yonkers, and the first to arrive there will get a big bottle of champagne. This has always been the prize for the midnight race, the Getty House proprietor having been the donor for the last five years. Some member of the Riverside Wheelmen invariably captures the bottle, and that club may be successful in the coming race. Several of its crack scorchers will start in the contest.

UNION COUNTYS CRUSHED

The Manhattans Outbowl Them on the Uncle Sam Alleys.

VISITORS' BEST MEN OUT OF FORM

Schwalbach's Libertys Take a Double Victory from the Hoboken Castle Pointers on the Avon Alleys.

The bowling team of the Union County Roadsters came to town from Rahway last evening to keep an appointment made for them with the Manhattan Bicycle Club "five." The meeting place was the Uncle Sam Amusement Palace in the Bowery, and on the alleys in the basement of this resort the teams met in the two contests scheduled in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

The Jersey lads entered the Amusement Palace by the front door, but departed through a rear window. They were floored in both battles and their dignity was crushed. That is probably the reason why they chose the unusual mode of exit.

On the Union County team are some of the best bowlers in the tournament, among them being A. H. Chamberlain, who is making such a fine showing in the contest for The New-York Times trophy, and it was set down by the "rooters" as a certainity that the Jerseymen couldn't do worse than break even. Even the local team, collectively and individually, had this opinion before Umpire Betts gave the word to play.

The result of the firt game was a staggerer for the visitors, for they were buried under a mound of eighty-nine pins. To say that they were surprised would be putting it mildly. Capt. Chamberlain was astounded, so much so, that his first ball in the second game struck the gutter half way up the alley and failed to topple a single pin. He partly recovered his nerve later on and put up a fair score.

In the second game the Manhattans cut the pace from beginning to end and won with a margin of 24 pins, the final score being 800 to 776. No especially meritorious work was done during the evening, unless it was the steady rolling of McFarland of the Manhattans. In the first game his score was 180, and in the second 186, making the excellent average of 183. Staubach had extra hard luck, the pins refusing to drop for him for a single strike during either contest. Bartsch and Fraenkle rolled in good form.

Chamberlain was plainly out of form in the opening brush, for the game closed with his score the lowest of the evening. In the second he did better after the first few balls.

A large party of shouters accompanied the Union Counties from Rahway, and they were greatly disappointed that no opportunity was given them to utter their heart-breaking cheer. Support for the Manhattans was in evidence in the persons of the club's team of all-wool "rooters." They raised a din at the conclusion of the second game that was simply earsplitting.

Following are the scores in detail:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Martin	4	2	4	160
Voorhies	2	6	2	166
Mooney	0	7	3	143
Chamberlain	1	3	6	125
Howard	2	4	4	162
Total	9	22	19	758

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	5	4	144
Staubach	0	9	1	167
Fraenkle	4	4	2	182
McFarland	4	3	3	180
Bartsch	3	5	2	174
Total	12	26	12	847

FRAMES.

Union County.82 139 205 300 371 441 521 602 674 758
Manhattan ...94 184 263 343 435 514 610 702 767 847

Average—Union County, 151 3-5; Manhattan, 169 2-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and C. L. Raser. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

SECON GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Martin	3	4	3	171
Voorhies	2	3	5	140
Mooney	1	4	5	141
Chamberlain	1	6	3	160
Howard	4	2	4	164
Total	11	19	20	776

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	6	3	162
Staubach	0	4	6	129
Fraenkle	3	4	3	163
McFarland	3	6	1	188
Bartsch	0	8	2	160
Total	7	28	15	800

FRAMES.

Union Co....56 122 216 305 387 454 549 641 709 776
Manhattan ..77 166 261 348 410 488 586 660 737 800

Average—Union County Roadsters, 155 1-5; Manhattan Bicycle Club, 160. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and C. L. Raser. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

TWO GAMES FOR LIBERTYS.

Beat the Castle Pointers in Poorly-Rolled Games.

Although the Liberty Wheelmen defeated the Castle Point Wheelmen in both games played last night in Avon Hall alleys, at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, the members of the team are very much disgruntled at their own low scores. Mullins was clearly out of form—in fact, at his worst—and although he tried to wear a cherry expression, it was easily seen that he was disgusted at his own work. Under ordinary conditions he may be counted upon for a strong game, but last night the balls positively refused to obey.

A Schwalbach, who played for the first time in the present tournament, rolled two games of considerable merit, and in the first battle saved his team from defeat. His second game was, in respect of the use of spares, better than the first, in which he won ten strikes and a score of 172. In the second game with but one strike he placed 165 pins to his credit. In each game he made two breaks, which shows what good use he made of his spares. His average for the night was 163½.

Schulz was high man of his team, with an average of 144½.

The full scores of both games follow:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	1	3	6	128
Taylor	1	2	7	118
A. Schwalbach	4	4	2	172
Winkler	1	2	7	116
Kenyon	1	2	7	116
Total	8	13	29	650

CASTLE POINT WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	1	2	7	122
Schulz	3	2	5	139
Trautwein	0	4	6	118
Hagerstedt	1	4	5	142
Slonek	0	1	9	102
Total	5	13	32	623

FRAMES.

Liberty 48 123 200 273 349 404 477 527 593 650
Castle Point..68 125 179 225 290 358 425 480 538 623

Average—Liberty, 130; Castle Point, 124 3-5. Scorers—J. E. McGee, W. D. Gere. Umpire—H. S. Mitchell.

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mullins	2	2	6	134
Taylor	3	2	5	136
A. Schwalbach	1	7	2	165
Winkler	2	2	6	131
Kenyon	2	4	4	151
Total	10	17	23	717

CASTLE POINT WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	3	5	133
Schulz	3	2	5	150
Trautwein	1	2	7	117
Hagerstedt	1	3	6	110
Slonek	0	4	6	126
Total	7	14	29	636

FRAMES.

Liberty 54 123 180 264 331 403 477 544 632 717
Castle Points.70 142 194 266 320 402 459 519 579 636

Averages—Liberty Wheelmen, 148 2-5; Castle Point Wheelmen, 127 1-5.

MONTAUKS' ANNUAL DANCE.

Largely-Attended Reception of the Cyclers at the Pouch Mansion.

The Montauk Wheelmen held their third annual reception last night at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, and from every point of view it was most successful. There were twenty-two numbers on the dancing programme, and it was commenced early. A collation was served in one of the rooms off the main hall.

The Entertainment Committee was as follows: H. D. Dye, Chairman; O. W. Wilhelms, Louis H. Schoenijahn, R. J. Newman, Walter McBain, Dr. McNeill, Charles Wilhelms, and William Jansen.

A few of those present were Mr. M. R. Schenck, Miss Clift, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williamson, John Conrad, Miss Ableman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis, Dr. E. W. McNeill, Miss Crook, Miss Duncan, Walter McBain, R. J. Newman, Miss Crandall, Mr. Waller, Miss Cauthers, Milford Crook, Miss Munn, Mr. and Miss Glossinger, Mr. Titus, Miss Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dye, Mr. F. Denning, Miss De Hammel, L. M. Evans, Miss Alice Meyers, Miss Emma Gardner, Miss Lillie Aunderberg, Mr. Ostrander, Miss J. Williams.

Mr. Schoenijahn, Miss M. Wilhelms, Mr. Charles Wilhelms, Miss Schoenijahn, Mr. Otto W. Wilhelms, Miss A. May, Mr. Charles May, Miss Lizzie May, Mr. Wallace Hassell, Miss Ruprecht, Mr. L. Ruprecht, Miss Hendrickson, Mr. J. Young, De Witt T. Parker, Theodore Hendrickson, Cornell Brown, James Elgers, Jr., L. Griffeths, John Timan, Jr., Frederick Stafford, Lewis Evans, Barron Carlos May.

READY FOR THE QUAKER RACES

Empire State Cracks to Compete in the Principal Events.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—All preparations for the big nine-day cycling tournament are completed, and excellent sport is anticipated. The amateur part of the tourney, beginning on Thursday evening and lasting through three nights, bids fair to be a great success. The number of entries from New-York and New-Jersey is an indication of the widespread interest shown in the affair.

"Charley" Earl, the one-mile champion of Coney Island, is entered in the principal Class A races, as also are W. A. Barbeau and Charles Liebold of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York City and W. C. Roome and Louis Hunter of the New-Jersey Athletic Club.

Among the probable starters in the six-day professional race, which follows the amateur contests, are Joseph Gannon, Frank Waller, Frank Ekholm, Frank Albert, Herbert N. Swank, Jay Eaton, Alfred C. Ellrich, A. S. Merxell, Peter Golden, Albert Hosmer, C. W. Ashinger, Fred Foster, Emmett McDowell, and George J. McDowell.

The feature of the opening night will be the first appearance in this city as a professional of Champion Arthur Zimmerman. He will ride a mile exhibition. The track was practically completed this evening, so that the riders will have plenty of opportunity to practice on it. The incline at the turns is unusually steep, but it is said to be very desirable for fast work.

MISSING FRANK LENZ.

Fears that the Cyclist Has Been Murdered by Brigands.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Attorney J. J. Purinton of this city, who had been making an active effort to find some trace of Frank Lenz, the missing Pittsburg bicyclist, who started out to circle the globe on his wheel, and who was last heard from at Tabreez, Persia, on April 28 of this year, received a letter yesterday from R. W. Graves, British Consul at Erzeroum, Turkey. Mr. Graves states that he has made every effort to discover Lenz's whereabouts, but has failed. He has little doubt that the adventurous young wheelman has fallen in with the brigands which infest the eastern portion of Asiatic Turkey and been robbed and murdered. Lenz, he says, passed through Diadin, just west of the Persian border and 150 miles from Tabreez, on May 7. Mr. Graves asked the Governor of the province to make a thorough search. Ziegler & Co. of Erzeroum had received an order from Tabreez instructing them to honor a draft for £10 presented by Lenz, but the draft was never presented.

Mr. Purinton has forwarded the letters to the State Department at Washington with a request for a complete investigation.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—In a recent interview on the classification rules and regulations, Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board said: "Two classes were adopted. The first success was scored when the clubs throughout the country placed events for Class B on the programme. This was done without hesitancy, and thus the riders were assured of recognition and equal treatment at the race meets. This gave confidence of the ultimate success of the plan, and its working was partially assured. When the season was well under way, it was noticed with the greatest of pleasure that the two-class plan was accomplishing something to a very large degree which we had only anticipated in a limited measure. I refer now to the development of new riders and entry into the sport of pure amateurs and local clubmen."

—Plans for a novel stag racket have been devised by C. B. Robinson, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen, the affair to take place on New Year's evening, at the clubhouse, in One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Robinson's scheme is to have "An Evening with the Freaks," the celebrities of the dime museums to lend their presence to the unique affair.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) Wheel Club has hit upon a novel means of entertainment. Once a month they give a "Nation Night," on which occasion the members appear in the garb of the country selected, the programme of the evening consisting of appropriate patriotic songs and recitations.

—The Puritan Wheelmen of Brooklyn held their annual race for the Captain's cup late on Monday over the Freeport Pike. John W. Palmer, one of the two scratch men, was the victor. The distance was five miles, and the time 16:13.

—The records made by Johnson over the straightaway course at Buffalo will not be officially recognized by the Century Road Club of America.

—An entertainment and dance will be given to-morrow evening by the Kings County Wheelmen.

Bicycles.

Christmas Present

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BOY OR GIRL.

Fully Guaranteed, High Grade Bicycle, 24-inch, pneumatic tires, $27.50

Thousands of other useful presents.

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100 EMERSON PIANOS READY FOR XMAS BUYERS. RENTED WITH VIEW OF PURCHASE, AND SOLD ON EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS FROM 15TH INST.

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Auction Sales.

J. MARKS, Auctioneer,
sells each evening at 7:30 o'clock,
at 20 West 14th St., a fine line
of bric-a-brac and other works of art.
Dec. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

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THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.,
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BREWSTER & CO. BROUGHAM, ALMOST new; perfection; will sell for want of use. 427 4th Av.

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11 EAST 32d ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; superior board; private table if desired; references.

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26 EAST 11th ST.—Very desirable single room for gentleman; excellent table; terms moderate.

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141 EAST 53d ST., near LEXINGton Av.—French boarding; nicely-furnished parlor and other rooms.

Furnished Rooms.

22d, 116 WEST, Near 6th Av.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms; mirrors; hot water; bath; suitable for gentlemen or family; other nice rooms, double or en suite; excellent table; moderate price.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults, (without board;) reference.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; breakfast; reference; also small room.

34th ST., 2 WEST.—Opposite Manhattan Club handsome suits of rooms; bachelors or families; board optional.

163 WEST 32d ST.—Two furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. Apply ROUILLARD.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to rent; meals if desired; family small. 62 West 46th St.

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Thomasville, Ga.

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OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.

For circulars, &c., apply to F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, New-York City, or to WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga. Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL

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P. B. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERS

OLD HOUSES OF TRINITY

The Subject of Many Complaints to the Health Board.

NO PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE VESTRY

Col. Cruger Accepts the Full Responsibility for the Condition of the Tenements—Official Records.

"The Vestry of Trinity Church," said Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation, yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times, "has decided not to make any public statement in regard to the condition of its tenement property. That is all there is to say on the matter."

Col. Cruger was asked if the Board of Health had ever had complaints about the Trinity tenements, or if the police had ever had occasion to raid them.

"To the best of my knowledge, no," he replied.

No information was obtainable yesterday as to what took place on Monday night at the meeting of the Vestry of Trinity. It was said no action was taken in regard to the disclosures by the Tenement House Commission as to the condition of some of Trinity's tenements.

It was learned that several influential members of the Trinity Church Corporation have become deeply interested in the revelations made by The New-York Times. These Vestrymen do not regard the stories which have appeared in this paper as being published with any hostile feeling toward that church, or with any purpose or idea of creating a sensation. The revelations meet the approval of the Vestrymen referred to.

Reporters have not yet been able to learn from the members of Trinity Church Corporation whether it proposes to act in accordance with the Health Board's rules and recommendations, or whether it considers that its tenements are above just criticism as to their condition.

It is a fact that several members of the Trinity Church Corporation are not personally familiar with the condition of the tenements owned by that church. This is indicated by the replies they have made to the questions of the reporters for The New-York Times.

Col. Cruger, the Controller of the corporation, accepts the full responsibility for the condition of the tenements. In his interview on Monday with a reporter for this paper, he said:

"I am fully informed as to the condition of every piece of property owned by Trinity, and no one under me is guilty of any dereliction of duty in having kept me in the dark as to the condition of our tenements. We are going ahead in our own way of caring for our property."

It is not to be expected that Col. Cruger could carry in his mind the condition of all of the Trinity tenements, much less remember much as to complaints, where so many houses are involved. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that his mere general recollection does not agree exactly with the records of the Board of Health.

It appears from these records that the Health Board received repeated complaints as to the condition of the tenements and other taxable property of Trinity Church.

The Health Board registers every complaint against the sanitary condition of dwellings.

One-third, or 33 per cent., of all the houses and buildings owned by Trinity Church in New-York have been the subject of complaint to the Board of Health within the last three years.

This result is shown in the following figures: Trinity owns 336 houses, and eight vacant lots. Complaints were made to the Board of Health in 1891, 1892, and 1893 against 114 of these houses.

The full record of complaints is shown in the following table:

Street.	Whole Number of Houses on Trinity Theron	Number of Houses Complained Against	Number of Complaints	Percentage of Houses Complained Against
Barrow	5	2	2	40
Broome	5	3	4	60
Canal	41	6	7	15
Clarke	6	2	4	33
Charlton	21	11	19	51
Clarkson	9	8	15	88
Desbrosses	8	3	5	37
Dominick	3	2	2	67
Grand	1	1	1	100
Greenwich	34	15	26	41
Grove	4	1	1	25
Houston	26	10	19	39
Hudson	63	12	23	19
King	10	4	12	40
Morton	2	2	2	100
Spring	30	8	16	27
Sullivan	2	1	1	50
Vandam	13	3	4	23
Varick	46	14	17	30
Watts	15	5	9	33
Washington	4	1	6	25
Total	344	114	199	33

In the above table the comparison is greatly in favor of Trinity, because over one-half of the buildings are stores, warehouses, and other structures not tenements. There are only 145 houses owned by Trinity which are classed by Col. Cruger, the controller of the corporation, as tenements.

Among the tenements owned by Trinity is the two-story-and-attic building at 623 Washington Street. A saddler and his wife occupy the ground floor and sleep in a little room in the rear, 6 by 8 feet in dimensions. The saddler has made several complaints to the agent of the premises. He said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I pay $14 a month for my apartments. The water leaks down through the roof on my bed. I have complained without effect."

The saddler sublets from Thomas J. Deffler, who lives on the second floor. Mr. Deffler said: "When I moved in I asked the agent for water on my floor. He refused to put it in. I put in water at my own expense, and also papered the walls."

Street.	House No.	Year and Number of Complaints.
Barrow	76	1892—one.
Barrow	115	1892—one.
Broome	541	1892—one.
Broome	545	1894—one.
Broome	547	1892—one, 1894—one.
Canal	419	1892—one.
Canal	450	1893—one.
Canal	464	1892—one.
Canal	466	1893—one, 1894—one.
Canal	467	1893—one.
Canal	471	1894—one.
Clarke	26	1893—one, 1894—one.
Clarke	28	1892—one, 1894—one.
Charlton	67	1892—one.
Charlton	75	1892—one.
Charlton	77	1893—one.
Charlton	79	1892—one, 1893—one.
Charlton	83	1892—one.
Charlton	84	1892—one, 1894—one.
Charlton	89	1892—two.
Charlton	95	1892—one, 1893—one, 1894—one.
Charlton	97	1892—two, 1893—two, 1894—one.
Charlton	107	1893—one.
Charlton	105	1894—one.
Clarkson	4	1892—one, 1894—one.
Clarkson	6	1892—one.
Clarkson	8	1893—one.
Clarkson	10	1893—one.
Clarkson	12	1892—one, 1893—one.
Clarkson	14	1892—two, 1893—two.
Clarkson	16	1893—two.
Clarkson	38	1893—one, 1894—one.
Desbrosses	3	1892—one, 1894—two.
Desbrosses	4	1893—one.
Desbrosses	6	1894—one.
Dominick	3	1892—one.
Dominick	6	1894—one.
Grand	4	1892—one, 1894—four.
Greenwich	443	1894—one.
Greenwich	445	1894—one.
Greenwich	447	1894—one.
Greenwich	449	1894—one.
Greenwich	521	1892—one, 1893—one.
Greenwich	571	1892—one.
Greenwich	609	1892—two, 1893—one, 1894—one.
Greenwich	633	1892—one, 1894—one.
Greenwich	635	1892—two, 1894—one.
Greenwich	637	1892—one, 1893—one, 1894—one.
Greenwich	640	1892—one.
Greenwich	645	1892—one, 1894—one.
Greenwich	646	1893—one.
Greenwich	654	1892—one.
Greenwich	659	1892—two.
Grove	1½	1892—one.
Houston	213	1892—one.
Houston	217	1892—one, 1894—one.
Houston	252	1892-one, 1892-three, 1894—one.
Houston	253	1892—one.
Houston	254	1892—one, 1894—one.
Houston	256	1892—one.
Houston	256	1892—one.
Houston	257	1893—one.
Houston	259	1892—two, 1893—two.
Houston	262	1894—one.
Hudson	193	1892—one.
Hudson	200	1892—two, 1893—one.
Hudson	314	1892—one, 1893—one, 1894—two.
Hudson	346	1892—one, 1893—two.
Hudson	340	1893—two.
Hudson	342	1892—one, 1893—one.
Hudson	368	1893—one.
Hudson	380	1892—one, 1893—one.
Hudson	452	1892—one.
Hudson	455	1892—one.
Hudson	466	1892—one, 1894—one.
Hudson	469	1892—one.
King	43	1892—two.
King	85	1892—one.
King	110	1893—one, 1894—two.
King	114	1892—two, 1893—two, 1894—two.
Morton	59	1894—one.
Morton	95	1894—one.
Spring	226	1892—one.
Spring	241	1894—one.
Spring	247	1892—two.
Spring	249	1892—one.
Spring	263	1892—one.
Spring	265	1892—six, 1893—one, 1894—one.
Spring	267	1892—one.
Spring	271	1892—one.
Sullivan	4	1892—one.
Vandam	19	1892—one.
Vandam	66	1893—two.
Vandam	82	1892—one.
Varick	80	1892—one, 1893—one.
Varick	140	1894—one.
Varick	141	1892—one.
Varick	142	1894—one.
Varick	143	1892—one.
Varick	164	1892—one.
Varick	173	1893—one.
Varick	178	1892—one.
Varick	186	1894—one.
Varick	188	1894—one.
Varick	189	1894—one.
Varick	193	1894—one.
Varick	209	1893—one.
Varick	223	1893—two, 1894—one.
Watts	25	1892—one, 1893—one.
Watts	41	1892—one, 1894—one.
Watts	47	1892—one.

THE CORPORATION'S GREAT WEALTH

Its Princely Income Expended in the Support of Chapels and Schools.

Trinity Church was organized under the provisions of an act passed by the Colonial Assembly of 1693. It was four years later that the royal charter establishing the Parish of Trinity was granted.

The first services were held in the old St. Nicholas Church within the fort until 1697, when a small frame building was put up on the site now occupied by Trinity Church, and used as a house of worship. This building stood for nearly forty years, when a new edifice was erected. At the close of the Revolution the Episcopal Church was not in high favor, on account of the loyalty to the King of its members, but after a while, when the name of the King was omitted from its rituals, it was restored to favor.

The new order of things and the real foundation of the Great Trinity Parish began with the consecration of the first American Bishops, in 1784, followed by the General Convention in 1785.

For a long time Trinity, St. George's, and St. Mark's were the only Protestant Episcopal Churches in the city. Christ Church was organized in 1794. The church has grown until there are now eighty-four churches and chapels in this city, with 35,000 communicants and a number of parochial charities.

Trinity is to-day the wealthiest single church corporation in the United States. Its annual income of over $600,000 comes from what remains, after many generous gifts, of the royal grant of the Queen's farm, made in 1705. That grant comprised a large tract of land along the North River, between Christopher and Vesey Streets. This property is valued at over $9,000,000.

Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street, was destroyed by the great fire in 1776. The second church was built in 1788; the third, on the same site, was finished in 1846.

The independent parish of St. George's was opened in 1753, and endowed by Trinity with a gift of over $250,000. St. Paul's was built in 1764, and is the oldest church edifice now standing in the city. Then came St. John's in 1807, Trinity Chapel in 1856, St. Chrysostom's in 1869, St. Augustine's in 1877, and St. Agnes's and St. Luke's in 1892.

Trinity has over 6,000 communicants. Its rector is the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. Of the large income enjoyed by Trinity, it is said that not a cent is hoarded. It is used for the support of chapels, keeping up the estate, yearly grants to twenty-four parishes, maintenance of several parochial schools, and the payment of taxes and assessments. Of the former rectors of Trinity three have been made Bishops of the Church, and one was banished from the State for his Royalist proclivities, and became Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Army Wants Periodicals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Second Controller recently had some interesting correspondence with the Adjutant General's office over the purchase by an officer at a Western post of a set of Shakespeare. The argument was amusing, as showing the strictness with which the Treasury Department views the purchase of books and the efforts of the army officer to demonstrate that Shakespeare was a military authority. An officer at the Military Academy, Prof. Postlewaithe, has suggested to the War Department that in the next appropriation bill the item which is usually set aside for text books and maps for the use of instructors mention specifically "periodicals," so that current literature may be obtained. He points out that many of the publications contain historical and geographical information which is interesting and valuable.

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All our remaining PARIS MODELS in PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, DINNER, and EVENING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS, MANTLES, WRAPS, COATS, &c., will be disposed of now at far less than cost of importation.

I. BLOOM, Mgr.

Umbrellas: good gloria is better than poor silk—$2.50 for gloria; hav'n't any poor silk.

Good silk $3.75 to $10, but $5 gets as good an umbrella as money can buy. $5 gets "Tiptop"—best frame, honest handle and stick, no lie in silk or dye—no lie anywhere. $5.50 for larger size.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FATE OF THE MYSTERIOUS STAR

SCUTTLED AT SEA AND LEFT BY HER CREW TO DESTRUCTION.

The Crime Discovered by a New-Bedford Whaler, Who Saw the Men While Escaping in Their Boats.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 11.—Capt. E. C. Reed of the whaling bark Petrel, of this port, in a letter just received by his wife, in this city, relates a thrilling story of adventure upon the high seas and discloses the incidents connected with the destruction of a noble and substantial vessel by her crew.

By a fortunate combination of circumstances, he was to all intents and purposes an eye witness of the crime, and secured, before the vessel sank, evidence which convinces him that the sinking of the craft was carefully planned. The object was undoubtedly to sell the vessel to the insurance companies for considerably more than her full value, cargo included.

In September, the bark Petrel, which left this port in October, 1893, was in St. Michael's. Later, she left on a whaling cruise. On the 22d of October, in latitude 17.25° north and longitude 26.46°, and in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands, Capt. Reed saw the boats of a bark some distance away from his vessel lowered. His first thought was that she was a whaler, and he ordered the boats on his own vessel lowered. He took after the boats of the other vessel, and almost immediately their actions aroused his suspicion. The men appeared to be trying to baffle and elude him. He then gave them chase, with a determination to overhaul them, and ordered his men to work at the oars as if their lives depended upon their exertions. He followed the boats for nearly ten miles, and then became convinced that it was useless to attempt to overtake them.

He had become satisfied that something was wrong aboard the vessel, and as soon as possible he returned and went aboard the bark the men had deserted. It was clearly to be seen that she had been scuttled, and in a very short time would sink. Capt. Reed at once began to secure such evidence as he could of the crime. He found the vessel to be the Mysterious Star of Liverpool. His first thought was of the ship's log and papers. The crew, before deserting the craft, had taken nearly everything in the nature of documents and records. From what papers were left behind, Capt. Reed learned that the bark was bound for a Chilean port, and was loaded with coke. He also ascertained that she was heavily insured.

While aboard of her, Capt. Reed heard the water running into her hold, could see her gradually sinking, and was admonished to make his investigations quickly. Everything indicated that the arrangements for the bark's destruction had been made without haste, and in such a manner that but for the unanticipated appearance of Capt. Reed's vessel the true fate of the craft would never have been known. The story of the crew would, no doubt, have been accepted by the insurance companies, as no flotsam would have remained to dispute the recital

The men had chosen a propitious time for the carrying out of their nefarious purpose, and there was nothing to hinder them from reaching the Cape Verde Islands in their boats without accident. After making as thorough an examination as the time permitted, and finding that the vessel was doomed to sink, Capt. Reed, to aid the work of destruction, fired the deck, that no wreckage might remain to menace navigation.

The Mysterious Star was of 383 tons burden, and was surveyed in Belfast in 1892. She was an able and seaworthy vessel, and was built in Sunderland, England, in 1807. She was 121.9 feet in length, was 28.5 feet in breadth, and 17.5 feet deep. Her hailing port was Liverpool, and she was engaged by R. T. Telford.

HIS RACE MAY COST HIM A LEG

Ten-Year-Old Charles Weber Tried to Cross Before a Trolley Car.

Ten-year-old Charles Weber of 540 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street is likely to lose a leg as the result of a foolhardy exhibition of bicycle riding he gave to his companions yesterday afternoon.

He was doing some fancy riding in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, when a Port Morris trolley car came along. Young Weber started to race with it. He kept pace with the car for a while, and then gained a little. Next he attempted to cross in front of the car. Louis Quinn, the motorman, did not divine the boy's intention until it was too late. The bicycle sped across the street, but the moment it struck the slippery rails it slid sideways and threw the lad under the car. The wheels passed over the boy's right leg just below the knee.

He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and the motorman was arrested. In the Harlem Police Court Quinn was held to await the result of the lad's injuries.

The Record's Annual Almanac.

The Record Almanac, issued annually by The Philadelphia Record, is filled this year, as usual, with valuable information. The book is adorned with ten illustrations of Philadelphia's old landmarks and principal business houses. Features of the almanac which will be greatly appreciated by its readers are the year's bicycle, football, baseball, and cricket records; the summary of general sports and aquatic events, and the complete review of American turf records. The subject matter has been most wisely selected.

Professional Woman's League Fair.

The Professional Woman's League opened its annual Christmas bazaar Monday afternoon at the club's home, 1,509 Broadway.

The exhibit is bewildering in variety and beauty. There are Indian relics from "Buffalo Bill," and tiny silk slippers from Mme. Patti, Mme. Melba, and a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

The affair is under the management of the following committee: Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Miss Sarah Palmer, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, and Miss Shaw.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Open Until 10 P. M.

A Few Christmas Hints for To-day.

LINENS.

Nothing nicer, more useful, and ornamental than a fancy Damask LUNCH and TEA SET, Cloth and dozen doylies, 1.95, 2.45, 2.95 were 3.00, 3.50, 4.25.

Handsome WHITE SETS, knotted fringe, 6.00 and 7.00 were 9.00 and 10.50.

Superb BUREAU and BUFFET SCARFS, silk and hand emb'd linen, at ½ cost.

A very appropriate gift, 25,000 fine

Cambric Dress Patterns.

at 1.00 1.25 and 1.50 { entrance of Rotunda.

Fancy JABOTS (Lace.)

500 doz., 33 cts. were 75 cts.

300 doz., 48 cts. were 90 cts.

250 doz., 68 cts. were 1.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Thousands of superb wool DRES PATTERNS. Beautiful patterns, exclusive weaves, worth three and four times the price..... 1.98

Others at 3.30 per pattern.

(No nicer present than those.)

Crinkled SILK CREPES, Honeycomb CREPONS, (all silk,) Double-warp col'd SURAHS, wholesale cost 75 cts..... choice 23 cts.

(Those are on wholesale floor.)

A lucky purchase of REAL LACE TIDIES, SQUARES and SHAMS, in FLORENTINE, GUIPURE, and CLUNY, enables us to sell them at **1-2 IMPORT COST.**

They make excellent CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TOYS.

(Basement.)

Our entire eight city blocks of floor space are at the service of old SAINT NICHOLAS. The Toys are the most attractive ever shown. They are the best that money can buy—The best ever brought together—and the best ever offered for the prices.

DOLLS, HOBBY HORSES, WOOLY ANIMALS, TOY STABLES, DOLLS' HOUSES, TIN SOLDIERS.

No Christmas stocking, no matter how humble, should be empty.

Handsome

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Every new design in Royal Worcester, Berlin, Teplitz, Bonn, and Vienna, Coalport, Wedgwood, Minton, Doulton. Nine times out of ten a piece of bric-a-brac is just the thing necessary.

OUR NEW

CANDY DEPT.

Fresh every day—absolutely pure—25 to 30 per cent. less than elsewhere.

SODA FOUNTAIN.

In basement. None but pure fruit syrups used.

Between 8 and 10 P. M. we offer a series of Bargains in every stock. Perhaps they may be just the things you want. Reductions in many cases 50 per cent. and more.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Empire Theatre.—The performance of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire Theatre Monday night brought to the box office the largest receipts ever taken in at the house, and the curtain had to be rung up six times at the close of the great third act. The statement that there is a card-cutting scene similar to that of "The Masqueraders" in "The Fatal Card," which Charles Frohman is to produce at Palmer's Dec. 31, is an error. There is a scene in the melodrama, however, in which a human life depends on the drawing of a blank ballot. The rehearsals of "The Fatal Card" are already well advanced. Agnes Miller, the "maiden up to date" of John Drew's company in "The Bauble Shop," leaves Philadelphia every morning at 7:30 o'clock, rehearses at Palmer's, and returns in time for the evening performance at the Broad Street Theatre. E. J. Ratcliffe, who has been playing the hero in "Shenandoah," will be in the cast of "The Fatal Card."

—"The Amazons" at the Lyceum.—Manager Daniel Frohman has decided to withdraw "A Woman's Silence" from the stage of the Lyceum Theatre after this week. It will be followed next Monday by a revival of "The Amazons," for the holiday season, with Isabel Irving as Lady Noeline and Katherine Florence and Bessie Tyree in their original parts of Wilhelmine and Tomeline. Miss Irving has played Lady Noeline with Charles Frohman's company throughout the country and won sincere admiration for her work. The revival will hold the boards until Manager Frohman has his new play, "The Case of Rebellious Susan," ready for production, which will be in about two weeks.

—"Twentieth Century Girl."—The music rehearsals of "The Twentieth Century Girl," which Canary & Lederer will produce at the Bijou Jan. 14, were begun yesterday. The new work is a musical comedy in three acts, the book written by Cheever Goodwin and John O'Keefe, and the music by Ludwig Englander. Forty or fifty young women will be in the cast, and the costumes will all be modern. One hundred people are to take part in the production.

—"The Derby Winner."—Arrangements have been perfected between Charles Frohman and Gilmore & Tompkins under which the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Derby Winner," will have its first American production at the Academy of Music next September. It will be presented under a different name, "The Derby Winner" having been already used and copyrighted as the title of an American play.

—Another Sardou Play.—Rhea has now in rehearsal a comedy by Victorien Sardou, called "The Parisians," which she is to produce New Year's week. It is in four acts, and assumes to depict life among the society people of Paris. There are seventeen speaking characters, the two principal of which will be acted by Rhea and W. S. Hart, her leading man.

—Coming London Productions.—A new play by Sydney Grundy, called "Slaves of the Ring," is to be produced by Mr. Hare at the Garrick Theatre in London, Dec. 31. On the same evening Marie Tempest, who has been idle since her flying trip to this city last Summer, will make her reappearance in London at Daly's Theatre in a new burlesque.

—To Form a Big "Wild West."—It is announced that W. F. Cody, better know as "Buffalo Bill;" Nate Salsbury, his manager, and J. A. Bailey, of Barnum circus fame, have entered into a partnership with a view to organizing a big "Wild West" show for next season which is to include a circus and several other new features.

—Barnes to Sail To-Day.—J. H. Barnes, the English actor, formerly known as "Handsome Jack Barnes," who came to American to create a part in "New Blood," in Chicago, and afterward appeared in support of Olga Nethersole, will sail for London to-day on the New-York.

—A New Play by Thomas.—Augustus Thomas has signed a contract with Charles Frohman under which he is to write a new drama for him, to be ready by the beginning of next season. It is to be a local drama, depicting types of character to be found in this city.

—Wilson Barrett's "Hamlet."—Wilson Barrett has decided to play "Hamlet" at the American Theatre this week, on Friday and Saturday nights and at the Saturday matinee, instead of Friday only, as originally announced. The production is to be as carefully made as though it were intended for a run.

—Della Fox at Palmer's.—Contracts have been signed under which Della Fox's next New-York engagement will be played at Palmer's, beginning in September. She is to have a new opera for the occasion.

CITY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Dr. Gardner's Paper on New Medicines —Life and Honorary Members.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the alumnae parlors, 137 West Twenty-first Street.

An interesting paper was read by Dr. S. H. Gardner of Brooklyn on the new medicines and their composition, especially the coal tar preparations which are making such advancement in the medical world.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss V. Z. Foote for her efforts in behalf of the association, and especially for obtaining five life members at $50 each, and four honorary members, whose dues are $5 a year.

The life members are Mrs. C. B. Webster, C. B. Webster, Howard Willetts, Hazen L. Hoyt, and Mrs. Thomas Ireland. The honorary members are Mrs. Hazen L. Hoyt, Julian Rix, Frank A. Bicknell, and J. C. S. Phancher.

Officers for the ensuing year were balloted for, and the result will be made known at the next meeting, to be held on Jan. 8.

Cassen and Hageman May Live.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Frederick Cassen, who was shot last evening by Ludwig Hageman, who then shot himself, is doing well in St. Joseph's Hospital. There is a prospect that both he and Hageman will recover. Hageman has the reputation of being somewhat of an Anarchist, and has threatened to shoot others besides Cassen. His wife and children are destitute.

Revoking Bell Company's Franchise.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—To-night the Board of Aldermen concurred in the action taken by the Common Council of this city last week, revoking the franchise of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Richmond. If the Mayor approves this action all rights of the company in this city will cease in one year.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A remarkable collection of proof engravings and etchings will be sold, by direction of Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, on next Saturday, at 2 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, by William B. Norman, auctioneer. The collection contains rare artists' and painters' remarque and needle proofs in India, Japan, and parchment, many of which are signed by both the painter and the artist.

—Park Policeman Samuel J. Smith, who is stationed at Pelham Bay Park, found yesterday the body of a man, lying in the South Meadow, at the side of East Chester Creek and west of Bartow's Station, New-Haven Railroad. The body had evidently been cast up at high tide from the Sound.

—State Civil Service Examiner J. C. Birdseye examined about twelve men for the State Department, in the city civil service rooms yesterday. Those who desire to pass in higher branches than actually prescribed will have an opportunity to do so to-day.

—Thomas Jewell, thirty-four years old, residence unknown, while working at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, was struck by a southbound train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Road and instantly killed.

—The personal property of the late Princess Galitzine of St. Petersburg, Russia, now on exhibition at 9 West Twenty-third Street, will be sold to-morrow, at 2 P. M., by Samuel Kreiser, auctioneer.

—There was a new arrival at the deer house in Central Park yesterday—a male Indian antelope, ten inches in height. It is the first buck antelope ever born at the "Zoo."

—The Amateur Photographers' Association met last night at 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, and listened to a discourse on photography by Ernest Edwards.

Brooklyn.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, Robert H. Corty began suit against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received April 16, 1893, by the sudden stopping of a trolley car, which caused him to be thrown into the street. The case is still on.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company from erecting any iron pillars and from tearing up the sidewalk in front of the premises 463 Myrtle Avenue.

—Fire Commissioner Robbins of New-York visited Brooklyn yesterday and was escorted through the new Fire Headquarters. He also visited several of the engine houses, and expressed himself as being pleased with the work of the department.

—James Maher, who was found unconscious from starvation on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Saturday, died at the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday. He was thirty-five years old and unmarried.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday fined Patrolman John Harkins of the Manhattan Avenue Precinct thirty days' pay for being intoxicated while on duty.

Long Island.

—The local Board of Managers of the Jamaica Normal School has finally approved the plan of Architects Pierce and Brun. Their plan was accepted some time ago, but had to be altered in order to make the cost of the new building not more than $80,000.

—The residence of Capt. J. W. Dixon at 241 Franklin Place, Flushing, was entered early yesterday morning, and all the silverware, with two records and numerous articles of little value, carried off.

—The Good Government Association of Newtown will hold its annual meeting in the Court House, Newtown Village, next Monday at 8 P. M.

Yonkers.

—The Governing Committee of the Palisade Boat Club has elected J. A. Frazee and John G. Reevs active members of the club. Charles P. Marsden, Jr., won the high-score bowling medal with a score of 258. Charles M. Schaeffer was elected Captain of the bowling team and Acting Chairman of the Bowling Committee. W. W. Langham, Frank P. Treanor, R. G. Jackson, and Gabriel Reevs were appointed a committee to prepare amendments to the constitution. It was decided to give a stag entertainment Wednesday evening, Jan. 16.

—Yonkers Council, No. 1,346, Royal Arcanum, has elected the following new officers: Regent—Charles Hepenstal; Vice Regent—John C. Small; Orator—Dr. N. A. Warren; Collector—Ernest Longbotham; Secretary—George B. Terrell; Treasurer—H. R. Marsden; Guide—F. J. Esser; Chaplain—A. N. Williams; Warden—Thomas Tynan; Sentinel—David Davis; Representatives to Grand Lodge—R. L. Stewart and J. A. Hauser.

—At the meeting of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners Monday evening one candidate passed with a percentage of 88. There are now eighteen eligible candidates for appointment on the police force to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Andrew J. Healy. The names of the three candidates who have made the highest percentage are sent to the Police Commissioners.

—The first of the special meetings to be held by the Methodist Episcopal denomination was held last evening in the Central Methodist Church. The Rev. F. M. Davenport preached, and the Park sisters, cornetists, played. There was a large congregation.

—A system of automatic block signals is to be introduced on the Yonkers Electric Railroad for the purpose of preventing collisions in places where there are such curves in the road that one car cannot be seen from another.

—Property to the assessed value of $2,100,000 is reported by the Assessors to be by law exempted from taxation. It includes churches, hospitals, schools, seminaries, municipal buildings of all kinds, water works, &c.

—Mayor Peene has nominated John Pentreath, Henry Osterheld, and Robert H. Neville for Excise Commissioners. The Common Council will take action on them at its next meeting.

—City Treasurer Getty, in his report for the month of November, reports a balance on hand of $64,015.70. During the month there had been $41,733 received and $47,194.60 disbursed.

—The will of Caroline Muller has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Coffin. She left considerable property, which is given to relatives in Germany and Austria.

—To Callahan & Duffy has been awarded the contract for building a sewer in Pier and Pernbrook Streets for $1,508.40.

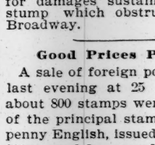
—The sixth pupils' recital of the Yonkers College of Music was given in Odd Fellows' Hall, North Broadway, last evening.

—John Madigan has secured the contract for building a sewer in Maple Street, east of Oak Street, for $1,488.

—L. Guttenburg has obtained a permit to erect a dwelling house on the east side of Croton Terrace.

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c., are speedily relieved and, if taken in time, permenantly cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

Delight-Giving Holiday Gifts



Our stock contains very many of those articles which so delight the heart of the housekeeper.

There are numberless decorative pieces for table and sideboard—Luncheon and Dinner Cloths and Napkins, Doylies, Center-pieces, Tray Cloths and Scarfs.

Dainty Bureau and Pin Cushion-Covers, Blankets, Down Quilts, White Bedspreads, Embroidered and Lace Bed Sets, Pillow Shams, etc., for the Bedroom.

Beautiful Tea Table Covers. Lace Tidies, Scarfs, etc., for the Parlor.

Satin, Sateen and Silk Covered Down Pillows in large variety—for Library use. Those seeking for such goods as above mentioned are invited to examine our stock.

Lowest Prices.

Open Evenings.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

The Linen Store,

14 West 23d Street

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday paid its annual visit to the Temporary Home for Indigent Children at White Plains. This institution has 125 children under its care, and for their support there has been expended $16,435.26, leaving a balance on hand of $227.58. The board found the home in first-class condition, and was treated to a good dinner.

—The body of a middle-aged man was found yesterday in the Schuyler Meadows, near Bartow Station, on the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. There was nothing about the body to lead to its identity. It appeared to have been in the water over a week. It was taken charge of by the New-York authorities.

—Dr. T. V. Roe, a Tarrytown dentist, has obtained a verdict for $130 against Lewis H. Roberts for a set of false teeth, which Mr. Roberts claimed did not fit, but which were continually "flopping up and down" when he took the teeth in his mouth.

—Diphtheria has broken out in the Miss Masters School for Young Ladies in Dobbs Ferry, and in consequence, there being but one case, and to prevent a spread of it, the school will be closed for the holiday vacation to-day.

—The old City Island Bridge is reported to be in a very unsafe condition. The abutments at each end are giving way. It is worse at the New-York end than that touching Westchester County.

—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted resolutions eulogistic of the late ex-Supervisor Odle Close, who for many years represented the town of North Salem in the board.

—Reuben H. Odell of Hastings has obtained a verdict for $150 against the village for damages sustained by falling over a stump which obstructed the sidewalk on Broadway.

Good Prices Paid for Stamps.

A sale of foreign postage stamps was held last evening at 25 Ann Street, at which about 800 stamps were sold for $2,000. Some of the principal stamps sold were an eight-penny English, issued in 1876, which brought $31; a used five-pound current English stamp, $9.25; stamp used during the three days' occupation of the Dominican Republic in 1863, $23; a Buenos Ayres stamp, $61; used Columbian stamps, one-dollar, $2.75; two-dollar, $1.50; four-dollar, $3.25, and five-dollar for $3.50.

A ten-cent newspaper stamp sold for $10. It bore the date 1865.

The first ten-cent stamp used in this country sold for $7.50, and the first stamp ever issued in England, in 1840, sold for $7.

Lexow Witness Horner Arrested.

Edward H. Horner of 45 Broadway, who says he is connected with the United States Exchange and Investment Company, was arrested yesterday at a session of the Lexow committee by Policeman English of the Tombs Court squad. He was held in the Tombs Police Court in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

Adolph Cohen of 459 West Forty-second Street, a tailor, says that he paid Horner $100 for a lot at Hicksville, L. I., and got a warrantee deed that the lot was free. He attempted to sell the lot, and found that it was covered by a blanket mortgage.

Horner was a witness before the Lexow committee last week.

New Hospitals for New-York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Surgeon General of the army recently reported that new hospital buildigs were urgently needed at Davids Island and Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, as the accommodations for the sick and injured at those army posts were inadequate. Last year the appropriation made for the construction and repairs of hospitals were not sufficient to undertake the work proposed. The construction of these hospitals will require about $50,000, which the Secretary of War will recommend shall be allowed in the next Army Appropriation bill.

A dainty Toilet Table from FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., always acceptable.—Adv.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Holiday Presents.

Lamps.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Satsuma, Teplitz, and Bonn Vases,

Mounted in

Princess and Banquet Lamps.

ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Onyx Tables and Cabinets.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN

Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, and Water Colors,

Bric-a-Brac, Art China, Rich Cut Glassware, Silverware, Jewelry, Leather Goods.

Lowest Prices.

Open Evenings.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

Wednesday
Dec. 12-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLICEMEN AND PENSIONS

The Lexow Committee Learns that Able-bodied Men Draw from the Fund.

A CAPTAINCY OFFERED FOR $2,000

Evidence Given About M. B. Brown & Co. and the Printing of Ballots—Support for Costello's Charges.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Senate investigating committee, declared yesterday morning in open session that he did not believe it practicable to legislate the present Police Department out of office.

Mr. Moss, assistant counsel to the committee, said he thought it could be done, and the discussion would have lasted for some time if Mr. Goff had not objected to it.

It was not the first time that Senator Lexow and the counsel have openly disagreed on important points in the course of the committee's inquiry, but Senator Lexow's statement was more than usually significant, as indicating his probable attitude on the question when it becomes a subject for legislative action.

It created no little surprise, and its effect upon Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss was plainly disappointing.

The morning session was mainly devoted to the examination of retired policemen.

The object was to prove that the police pension roll has become an enormous and extravagant burden upon the taxpayers of the city, and that many retired policemen are now capable of performing active duty.

Ex-Ward Man Samuel J. Campbell, the original "Pantata," was questioned about his large real estate transactions, and was quite badly confused before he left the stand.

Ex-Sergt. Polhemus declared that he was offered a Captaincy for $2,000 on behalf of the late Police Commissioner Sidney Nicholls, and that he rejected it.

Ex-Policeman James Curry declared that his Republicanism prevented him from regaining a position at Jefferson Market Police Court, and Miss Annie Rosenthal related the story of her arrest on Friday night by Policeman Thomas Gill on a false charge.

Most of the afternoon session was taken up by Augustin E. Costello, who told again of the assault upon him by Inspector McLaughlin and the persecution to which he was subjected by the police on account of a book which he had tried to sell by subscription.

Father Ducey was a conspicuous spectator, though he did not get to the hearing until noon. Alderman W. R. Kerr of Chicago, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the Police Department of that city, was also present. Mrs. Lallade was present at the morning session.

Mr. Moss prefaced the examination of retired policemen with a brief address to the Senators. He said the law retiring policemen after twenty years' service on the force was arbitrary, and that any policeman having served that period of time could claim the right to a pension.

Pension Fund's Great Increase.

He gave the following table showing the increase of police pensions during the past eight years:

1885	$250,985.93
1886	320,949.18
1887	389,911.06
1888	414,276.54
1889	426,130.61
1891	453,392.55
1892	509,497.80
1893	563,485.74

Mr. Moss said that the pension roll had grown to such proportions that the Police Commissioners were at a loss to provide for it. Laws have been passed providing that police fines, rewards for special service, unclaimed money in the hands of the Police Department, license fees received from engineers, 25 per cent. of excise licenses, pistol permit fees, fees for masked balls, and unexpended balances remaining from police salaries should all be turned into the Police Pension Fund. The latest scheme to swell the fund was an imposition of a tax of $2 levied upon every steam boiler in the city.

The number of retired policemen on the pension roll in 1893 was 105, twenty-seven widows and three orphans. There are at present, Mr. Moss said, 760 retired policemen on the list, 387 widows, and forty-seven orphans. Thirty applications for retirement are now pending, and 512 policemen have reached the retiring age. Of these, Mr. Moss said, 200 are waiting until Jan. 1, 1895, when the increase of police salaries will give increased pensions.

Ex-Sergeant Charles U. Combes, who is now employed as day watchman by the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said he served twenty-six years and six months on the force, and was retired at his own request on Nov. 10, 1893. Besides his salary from the bank he receives a pension of $1,000.

Ex-Policeman Alfred P. Schultz of 414 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street said he was retired from the force June 1, 1880, and has since been employed in the National Park Bank. He was formerly detailed at the bank in citizen's clothes, and served there about nine years.

While serving at the bank the bank paid the full amount of his salary to the Police Department. He was retired when forty-seven years old, on a pension of $500.

Ex-Policeman Peter Kelly was retired from the police force Dec. 16,1892, after serving twenty-two years and eleven months on $600 pension. He now keeps a liquor store.

James McCall of 447 West Fifty-sixth Street said he retired from the police force in 1892 because he had served twenty years and had had enough of it. He receives a pension of $600. He is now forty-nine years old, single, and never felt better in his life.

Samuel J. Campbell, ex-ward man of Capt. Gunner's precinct, said he retired from the Police Department in January, 1892, after a service of twenty years. His pension is $600. He said he was a war veteran and drew another pension of $12 a month from the Government. He is now a coal and wood dealer at 402 East Sixty-second Street.

About Campbell's Real Estate.

Mr. Moss asked Campbell what were his real estate possessions. Campbell replied that he owned an apartment house at 119 East Ninety-second Street, which he bought three years ago for $27,000. He paid $5,000 cash and $2,000 later, so that there is now a mortgage on it of $20,000. Campbell said he also owned a lot in Bedford Park valued at $600. This was purchased while he was on the force. His home, 308 East Sixty-ninth Street, was bought by his wife for $8,500, and there is a mortgage on it of $5,000.

He said he paid $3,500 for his interest in his coal and wood business. His account in the Bowery Bank amounted to $7,000. His wife also, he said, had an account there. He said he had no bonds or securities of any kind.

Campbell said he inherited $5,000 from his father fifteen years ago, and that started him in his real estate dealings. He also dealt in horses while a member of the police force.

Campbell was asked about the character of the houses in the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and he declared that while he was ward man he never knew of but one suspicious house in the precinct. That was on East Sixty-fourth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

Q. (By Mr. Moss)—What were your duties at Guttenberg? A.—I never was there in my life.

Q.—What, never? A.—Not that I know of. I don't know where Guttenberg is.

Mr. Moss asked Campbell if he knew of any thieves' resort in the Twenty-fifth Precinct. Campbell answered that Battle Row, in Sixty-third Street, near First Avenue, was the only one he knew of, but that they were all cleaned out.

Q. (By Mr. Moss)—You knew the Northampton Bank robbers had friends there and that impressions of the bank keys were found there? A.—I don't know of that. I never heard that impressions of keys were found there.

This statement aroused Mr. Goff's ire, and he rose, with his cheeks flushed.

"I tried the Northampton Bank case," Mr. Goff said to Campbell, "and it was in Sixty-third Street that the impressions of the keys were found, and you know it, for your name came up in the trial."

Campbell looked downward and said nothing.

Mr. Moss questioned Campbell about the money that the witnesses Pospisil and Sicardi swore they gave to him for protecting the Bohemian saloon keepers who violated the excise law, and Campbell said he never received a cent from them.

Campbell was unable to tell the name of the person who held the twenty-thousand-dollar mortgage on his house, but he thought it was a Wall Street lawyer named Wally. He said he was enabled to save his salary for five years through the kindness of the owner of a mansion at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street who let him live in the house rent free, and gave him all the fruit on the premises. He made money by selling the fruit.

He did not know the name of his benefactor, but thought it was Taylor, and that he, too, was a Wall Street lawyer. He said he used to receive Christmas presents of cigars and liquors, which were sent to his house, but he had no idea from whence they came.

Senator Lexow told Mr. Moss that he had received a letter from him in which he again mentioned his plan to abolish the present Police Department.

Mr. Lexow and Police Reforms.

"If your suggestion to legislate the Police Department out of office is adopted," asked Senator Lexow, "would it affect the pension list?"

"It could not affect the pensions now in force," was the answer.

"If the department were legislated out of office, would not the city be left for some time without any police?"

"I wolud have no such interregnum. There could be a new force ready to take the place of the old one."

"What proportion of the 4,000 men," asked Senator O'Connor, "are not contaminated?"

"A very small proportion," answered Mr. Moss.

"How in the world," asked Senator Lexow, "are you going to legislate 4,000 men out of office without producing a condition of anarchy in the city?"

"That is a matter requiring consideration," interrupted Mr. Goff. "Mr. Moss should not be forced to make known his views at this time. That is a matter for consideration in executive session. We will first try to complete the structure on which we are working."

"Did you read Carl Schurz's letter on the subject?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"Not yet," said Mr. Goff; "I shall read it at the first opportunity."

"It doesn't seem practical to legislate the whole department out of office," declared Senator Lexow.

"That is a mere matter of detail," said Mr. Moss. "We can't get rid of it by a scratch of the Governor's pen. It is easy to dismiss the whole force and re-enroll the worthy members of the department."

James Curry, who was retired from the force in 1891, said he was stationed in Jefferson Market Police Court, but afterward was sent on patrol duty. He was unable to return to his position in the court because he was a Republican. He said Commissioner McClave was supposed to be a Republican, but would do nothing for him. Then Commissioners Martin and Voorhis "sent for him." Tammany leaders Callahan and Douris told him, he said, that if he would join Tammany Hall he would be taken care of.

Ex-Sergeant Daniel Polhemus testified he was retired four years ago on a pension of $1,000. He declared that a Kingston politician once told him that he had a pull with Commissioner Sidney Nicholls, and that he could get promoted to a Captaincy for $2,000. He refused and never was promoted. He said it was generally understood that promotions in the department were purchased. He thought disorderly houses and gambling houses could be closed if the police wanted to close them.

Miss Anna Rosenthal, the young woman whose arrest by Policeman Thomas Gill aroused so much indignation on Saturday, was called to the stand, and in answer to Mr. Goff's questions she repeated the story of her arrest.

Mr. Goff, in commenting upon the Rosenthal case, said he knew of an innocent young woman having been sent to the Island for two months on a similar charge.

It was decided to invite Gill to appear before the committee and vindicate himself.

Nearly all the afternoon session was used in placing upon the record testimony corroborative of that given last Thursday by Augustin E. Costello, in relation to the treatment received by him at the hands of Inspector Williams and Capt. (now Inspector) McLaughlin. Costello swore that he was assaulted by Capt. McLaughlin and one of his detectives in front of the Old Slip Police Station, while he was under arrest on the night of Nov. 7, 1888. Capt. McLaughlin, according to Costello's statement, struck him in the face with brass knuckles.

Lawyer Hummel on the Stand.

Abraham H. Hummel, the lawyer, was the first witness who testified in corroboration of Costello. He said that he had known Costello very well for a number of years, but when he saw him in court on the morning after the assault he was scarcely recognizable. His face was battered and cut, and his clothing was muddy and torn. He had been retained at the special solicitation of Costello to appear on his behalf in the proceedings at the Tombs Police Court.

Q.—What is Mr. Costello's reputation? A.—It is irreproachable. I would take his word as soon as that of the President of the United States. I always regarded him as a first-class, honorable newspaper man, and I cannot say anything higher than that in commendation of any one.

Q.—Did he tell you how he had received his injuries? A.—He said he had been assaulted at the station house.

Q.—Did he mention Capt. McLaughlin's name as one of the assailants? A.—My best recollection is that he did, and I said that whoever committed the assault ought to be "broken." Q.—(By Senator Bradley)—Did he say that he had been assaulted with brass knuckles? A.—I cannot remember positively, but I imagine he did. I don't think the injuries could have been inflicted with the naked hand.

Charles T. Duffy, a lawyer at 318 Broadway, who had knowr Costello for fifteen years, and once had charge of legal business for him, testified that he had always regarded him as a thoroughly honorable man. He was summoned to the Tombs on the morning that Costello was arraigned there.

Q.—What was his condition? A.—His face was battered and bruised in a horrible manner. There was a deep cut on his nose. He was totally unnerved, and asked me to protect him.

Q.—What did he tell you about the assault? A.—He said that he had been assaulted and brutally beaten in front of the Old Slip Police Station. He said that one of his assailants was Detective Oates; that when he got in front of the station house Capt. McLaughlin said: "Let go," and he was immediately struck a terrible blow on the side of the face and was thrown into the gutter. He said that McLaughlin was one of the men who had assaulted him.

Q.—Did he say that brass knuckles had been used? A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—Could the injuries have been caused by the naked hand? A.—Possibly they could, but probably not.

Q.—Was Capt. McLaughlin in court the next morning. A.—He was.

Q.—And you spoke to him about the assault? A.—Yes. He did not deny it, but he said that he and his detectives would swear that they didn't assault Costello. They would swear that he injured himself in his cell.

Q. (by Senator Pound)—Was there any charge of disorderly conduct made against him, or that he resisted arrest? A.—No such charge was made.

Q.—Did Costello ever prefer a complaint against his assailant? A.—He did not. The matter was discussed and we came to the conclusion that it would be of no use. There were a Captain of Police and two detectives to swear against him, and we did not think that Justice White, who was on the bench at the time, would entertain the complaint.

Q.—Did you institute a civil suit for damages? A.—We did not consider that it would be of any use.

"It is but proper to state here," Mr. Goff said, "that, owing to the rule of law, a suit of damages for assault by a policeman can only be against the assailant and cannot be maintained against the city. There have been few civil suits for damages instituted against policemen. Nearly every policeman who has property holds it in his wife's name, and it is almost impossible to recover judgment against members of the police force."

"In the case of Stanton against a policeman named Schellenberger," said Mr. Moss, "where the policeman, who boasts of being an athlete, smashed Stanton's nose and beat him so badly that he was compelled to go to a hospital, the Corporation Counsel put in an answer on behalf of the policeman. That is a rather queer state of affairs. The wronged citizen has to pay for counsel, while the counsel for the corporation defends the policeman without fee. This policeman has been indicted by the Grand Jury, yet he has never been suspended and is still on duty."

More Support for Costello.

Michael Stanley, Mr. Costello's bookkeeper, testified that he was with his employer when he was detained at Police Headquarters by Inspector Williams, and accompanied Costello and the detectives on the elevated railroad train. At the foot of the steps leading to the railroad station, one of the detectives suggested that Stanley should go in search of Justice Duffy, who, the detective said, was at the Stevens House. This was a ruse to get rid of Stanley, who went to the Stevens House and found that Justice Duffy had not been there for two years. Then he went to the Astor House in search of the Judge, but failed to find him there.

"When I returned to the police station," continued the witness, "I saw Costello in the Captain's private room washing the blood off his face. His clothing was torn and muddy, and his hat was battered. I started to go into the room, but was intercepted by Capt. McLaughlin. He pulled open my overcoat and searched all my pockets. I asked: 'What does this mean?' and the Captain replied: "You know well what it means.' When he got through searching me, he ordered the doorman to open the door, and he said to me, 'Get out of here,' and I went out."

Q.—Did Costello tell you about the assault the next morning? A.—He said that Capt. McLaughlin and another man had beaten him with brass knuckles. Both his eyes were blackened and swollen, and his face and nose were cut. He wore a pair of blue goggles in court, and I have those goggles yet. I kept them as a souvenir.

Costello repeated some of the details in relation to the assault. He said that he took the letter, which he was charged with having destroyed, out of a book which had been found in the possession of one of his agents under arrest, in the presence of Capt. McLaughlin, who made no objection at the time.

In regard to Inspector Williams's statement, published in the newspapers, in which he is reported to have said, "Poor Costello; if I told all I know about him, he would be sorry that he had been born," Costello said:

"If Williams has the audacity to come here and make false statements under oath about me, I will have him indicted for perjury. I am not afraid of Inspector Williams, and never have been."

Then Costello told about his book, "Our Firemen," and a rival work, published by Michael Crane, called "Our Fire Laddies." Crane, he said, had a "pull" at Fire Headquarters, and did all he could to stop the sale of Costello's book.

"I was told," said the witness, "that I didn't 'show up' at Fire Headquarters often enough, but I hardly knew what construction to put on that. County Clerk Purroy, when he was Fire Commissioner, said that he would protect me, but he didn't appear to be able to.

Complained to Richard Croker.

"I sent a letter to Richard Croker in 1893, giving him a history of the treatment I had received by the repeated arrests of my agents, and also giving him the details of the assault upon me by Capt. McLaughlin and his detectives, but he paid no attention to it. I suppose he could not concern his powerful mind with so small a matter."

Mr. Moss produced two letters, one from Richard Cullen, President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the other from George P. Gott, the Treasurer's bookkeeper in the Police Department, certifying that Costello had fully complied with the terms of his contract with the Volunteer Firmen's Association and with the Police Department.

Costello said he had taken part in an expedition to free Ireland, and had been captured and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, but had been released through the intervention of the United States Government. He had been an inmate of British prisons, but had never received such brutal treatment as he was subjected to in the Old Slip Police Station.

"I am an honorable citizen of this country," said the witness, in concluding his testimony, "and an honorable Irishman. I am told that my enemies on the police force are hatching some plot against me, which they will make public when the committee adjourns. If they have anything against me, let them come and say it to my face."

Senator Bradley—If you had the true Celtic blood in you, there would have been two or three funerals in this city.

Costello—I am not only a true Irishman, but a true Catholic, and murder is repugnant both to my faith and my nature.

The audience applauded, and Senator O'Connor called them to order with the remark: "This is no theatre."

Samuel J. Young, a middle-aged hotel keeper of Willimantic, Conn., told how in April or May last he came to this city in response to a "green-goods" circular, and was met by George Appo, who took him to 121 Washington Street, where he met "Al" Sloan and was swindled out of $300. A policeman was standing almost directly opposite the place where he was swindled.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—What did you expect to get for your $300. A.—I thought I was getting $3,500 in United States currency.

Q.—Thirty-five hundred dollars in good money for $300! A.—Yes.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty years.

Q.—Were you ever in New-York before that transaction? A.—Never.

Senator O'Connor—I have no sympathy with a man who is swindled by these "green-goods" men. I think the law should punish both the swindler and the swindled.

Charge Against M. B. Brown & Co.

William Wood, a foreman in the employ of J. J. Little & Co., printers, related the experience of the firm in endeavoring to get the job of printing the official ballots for the last election. This work was given out without advertising, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen. Several firms were, however, invited to bid, and among them J. J. Little & Co.

The bid of this firm was $2.30 per thousand, which was in the aggregate $248 lower than the bid of M. B. Brown & Co. There was an informality in the bid presented by Little & Co., and in the presence of President Martin and Commissioner Murray, Wood was allowed to correct it. Then Radford Kelso, the representative of M. B. Brown &Co., said that his firm would do the work at the same figure as bid by J. J. Little & Co. After this statement was made the Board of Police went into executive session, and the result was, as announced by President Martin, that the contract was given to Martin B. Brown & Co. for $40,000, which was nearly $3,000 less than the original bid of J. J. Little & Co.

This witness said he had been told M. B. Brown & Co. were engaged in printing the ballots before the contract was awarded. As this was hearsay testimony it was stricken from the record, but Mr. Moss said that he would make further inquiries in this connection.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

Among the witnesses who were present during the afternoon session were ex-Chief Inspector Henry V. Steers, ex-Capts. Gunner, Clinchy, and Yule, and a large number of Sergeants and patrolmen now on the retired list.

Thinks Mrs. Thurow Is in Jersey.

A report was current in the Criminal Court Building yesterday that a searching investigation would be made regarding the disappearance of Mrs. Thurow. She is one of the most important witnesses for the People against ex-Police Capt. Doherty and others of the indicted Police Captains.

Assistant-District Attorney John F. McIntyre was deputed by Col. Fellows to examine and report as to the flight of Mrs. Thurow. Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he is confident Mrs. Thurow is in New-Jersey, and that he hoped to locate her definitely within a short time.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. McIntyre, "from the reports I have received that I will be able to produce her on the stand when she is wanted as a witness."

To Investigate Policeman Gill.

Superintendent Byrnes has instructed Inspector Williams to investigate the arrest of Hannah Rosenthal, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Jeweler Rosenthal, 310 East Eightieth Street, by Policeman Thomas Gill of the Fifth Street Station last Friday night.

Miss Rosenthal and her father went to Police Headquarters yesterday to prefer charges against Policeman Gill. They appeared before Inspector Williams. On account of it being Policeman Gill's day off, the Inspector concluded to conduct the investigation in the case to-day.

GARDNER GETS ANOTHER TRIAL

THE AGENT OF THE PARKHURST SOCIETY HAS ONE MORE CHANCE.

Judgment Against Marvin, the Green-Goods Man, Is Affirmed—Other Important Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in the case of the people, appellants, against Charles W. Gardner, sustained a reversal of the judgment of conviction and ordered a new trial.

This was an appeal from a judgment of General Term reversing for errors of law a judgment of conviction of an attempt to commit extortion rendered against the defendant, Gardner, by the Court of General Sessions of New-York City in February, 1893. Gardner was indicted Dec. 8, 1892, for attempting to extort $100 from Lilly Clifton, alias Catharine Amos, keeper of a disorderly house on West Fifty-third Street. Police Captain Devery and his men laid the trap for Gardner and captured him in company with the Clifton woman. The police claimed that he threw the marked money away after he was arrested.

The court reversed the order of the General Term and affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the Special Term in the case of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, appellant, against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment reversing a judgment of Judge Cullen at Special Term compelling the defendant and respondent to specifically perform a contract to run a connecting car to the plaintiff and appellant's Greenwood Station, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn. The opinion was by Judge Bartlett. All concur except Chief Judge Andrews, who dissents on the ground that the plaintiff, having established a rapid-transit route, although the propulsion is by electricity, has met the condition of the contract which entitled it to terminate such a contract or at least has placed itself in such a position that a court of equity will not enforce specific performance.

The court affirmed judgment in the case of the people against Eugene A. Marvin, appellant. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, affirming a judgment against the appellant by the Court of General Sessions of New-York City upon his conviction of a felony in violating Section 527 of the Penal Code, in having printed a circular and paper purporting to advertise and offer for sale counterfeit paper money. One point of the defense was that the alleged circular did not on its face refer to counterfeit money or state what kind of goods was intended for sale; it, however, offered for $350 "$4,000 in my goods."

The court affirmed, with costs, the order of the lower court in the case of the people ex rel Tiffany & Co. against Frank Campbell as Controller and James A. Roberts as Controller. This was an appeal from an order of the General Term affirming the determination of the State Controller in the assessment of a tax against the relator. Controller Campbell assessed the relator as a corporation for twelve years, ending Nov. 1, 1891, in the sum of $237,600. In 1893 this was modified on a rehearing so as to exempt the relator prior to 1889 and to reduce the balance to $6,000. A writ of certiorari was sued out by Tiffany & Co. to review this decision. The Attorney General, for the State, contended that the relator was liable to pay at least $36,000 for the years after 1889. The General Term dismissed the writ, holding that the Controller had imposed an insufficient amount, and ordered a rehearing. From this an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals.

The court reversed the verdict of the lower courts which gave Lizzie Breil a judgment of $1,953 in her suit against the City of Buffalo for injuries received in June, 1890, caused by a buggy in which she was seated being upset on Niagara Street, in Buffalo, by reason of a pile of dirt which lay in the roadway. The court orders a new trial.

Ex-Senator Blodgett Elected Mayor.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 11.—The election for city officials held here to-day resulted in the success of the union ticket, headed by ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett for Mayor.

TO BE MADE PERMANENT

Citizens Asked to Equip the City Vigilance League.

IT NEEDS A HOME, SAYS DR. PARKHURST

He Seeks No Personal Reward for His Labors for Municipal Reform—Suggestions for Future Work.

The movement to give the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst a substantial testimonial in recognition of his work for municipal reform has taken definite shape.

Dr. Parkhurst has been consulted, and his reply is that his wishes will be met if permanent provision can be made for pure city government. He designates the City Vigilance League as the medium through which this purpose can be served. Therefore he hopes that it may be suitably equipped for the work before it.

In what he has done he says he owed much to the co-operation and encouragement of the league. Disclaiming personal credit for the results accomplished, he desires nothing that will enrich himself. Help for the league will furnish the best evidence, he believes, that the people appreciate what has been done. It will furnish assurance also that efforts thus recognized will be stimulated for the future.

The movement for a testimonial was undertaken by a committee representatiave of high public spirit. Dr. Parkhurst's reply has stirred the committee to quick action. It has adopted his suggestion, and now invites the public to join in making the testimonial a worthy one.

The committee's letter to Dr. Parkhurst was as follows:

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

To the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.:

Reverend and Dear Sir: Your fellow-citizens of New-York, united in a common aim to achieve and to preserve municipal integrity and manly uprightness in the discharge of public trusts, are deeply sensible of the debt of gratitude due to you for your three years' campaign of disinterested and heroic effort to insure reform in our City Government.

The impressive popular response shown by the result of the November elections is a direct and noble plaudit, doubtless more gratifying to you than any other reward. But we, as a committee of your fellow-citizens at large, and irrespective of all dividing lines, would gladly add some special testimonial to your moral leadership in this great crusade for municipal reform, and we would heartily welcome an indication from yourself as to the most acceptable form of such testimonial.

Henry C. Potter,	Horace Porter,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Horace White,
Charles Stewart Smith,	A. S. Frissell,
Morris K. Jesup,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
James T. Kilbreth,	Anson Phelps Stokes,
James A. Garland,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
Edward D. Adams,	William B. Horn-blower,
George F. Baker,	Everett P. Wheeler,
William H. Pell,	George A. Morrison,
Charles S. Fairchild,	T. Gaillard Thomas,
R. W. Gilder,	William Nelson Crom-well,
John W. Goff,	J. Augustus Johnson,
James C. Carter,	R. Fulton Cutting,
John S. Kennedy,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
Isaac N. Seligman,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John A. Stewart,	Robert S. Minturn,
John Sloane,	Charles C. Beaman,
John E. Parsons,	Cornelius N. Bliss,
Charles H. Godfrey,	James H. Dunham,
H. C. Fahnestock,	Samuel C. Blackwell,
J. Kennedy Tod,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
James Speyer,	William L. Strong,
Jacob H. Schiff,	David H. Greer,
Edward King,	Charles Lanier,
George Bliss,	Seth Low,
Stephen H. Olin,	Joseph H. Choate,
John Claflin,	Joel B. Erhardt,
Edwin L. Godkin,	Abram S. Hewitt,
James A. Scrymser,	Joseph Larocque,
John A. Sleicher,	
William A. Wheelock.	

To this letter, Dr. Parkhurst made the following reply:

133 East Thirty-fifth Street,
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Hon. John W. Goff, and Associates,

Gentlemen: You will appreciate the delicacy of the situation in which I am placed by your kind and affecting communication just received. The victory of Nov. 6, and the love and confidence of my fellow-citizens, are more than ample reward for all the services I have been able to render; nor ought it to be forgotten that while I had a part, and a disagreeably conspicuous part, in initiating the movement in our city, it is not by my efforts, but the efforts of great numbers working in concerted consecration of purpose, that that movement has been brought to its splendid consummation. It hardly need be said to you, therefore, that if it lies in your hearts to show, by any added means, the cordiality of your regard, such demonstration would require to take a shape that would not even be suggestive of personal enrichment to myself.

If I am to answer your question as frankly as it is frankly asked, I should have to say that no action on your part would seem to me apposite which did not look in the direction of helping to establish and perpetuate the municipal results already secured. The success of Nov. 6 needs to be made permanent. My efforts in that direction will be put forth primarily through the agency of the City Vigilance League, an organization which has been in existence now for two years, which has established a specific basis of operation in each of the thirty Assembly districts of the city, and considers so much municipal success as it has already helped to achieve rather the beginning than the end of its hopes. The league is mortgaged to no sect and to no school of politics; its members are not seeking office, and we are bound by the terms of our constitution to put forward no candidates for office. Our aim is to acquaint ourselves with our city, to study its needs, to publish existing abuses whatever may be the party or whoever may be the man that may be responsible for them, and to stimulate, especially among the young men, both of our native and foreign population, that understanding of municipal interests that shall help to make the municipal ballot intelligent, and that appreciation of civic duties that shall help to render the municipal ballot clean and honest. In a word, the league represents a continuance of that straight line of rectitude and individual self-regardlessness needed in order to win the victory of November, and just as much needed in order to render the fruits of that victory an abiding possession.

This league needs a local habitation sufficiently central to be easy of access from all quarters of the town; sufficiently commodious to meet the growing requirements of its multiplying membership and enlarging interests.

The above is, of course, submitted to you only as a suggestion, to be accepted or rejected, according to the promptings of your large and combined wisdom. Yours very sincerely, C. H. PARKHURST.

Immediately upon the receipt of Dr. Parkhurst's letter by the committee yesterday the following appeal was issued:

Fellow-Citizens: The accompanying tribute to Dr. Parkhurst was sent to him with the full conviction that his services in the cause of municipal reform have your cordial approbation.

His reply, so disinterested and so profoundly in earnest, justifies the feeling that here is the man for the hour and for the work.

We now ask each and all of you to join, in accordance with Dr. Parkhurst's suggestions, to aid in the maintenance of the City Vigilance League, which he has established and of which he is President—the efficiency of which will be in proportion to its financial resources.

HORACE PORTER,	
EDWARD KING,	
CHARLES LANIER,	Advisory
JAMES A. SCRYSMER,	Committee.
J. KENNEDY TOD,	

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, J. Langdon Erving, at 37 and 39 Wall Street, New-York. The depository for the subscriptions will be the Union Trust Company.

Recent Gold Withdrawals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gold continues to be withdrawn from the Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes, about $2,500,000 having been taken yesterday and to-day. Since Nov. 30, withdrawals by days have been: Dec. 1, $46,082; Dec. 3, $688,485; Dec. 4, $827,656; Dec. 5, $1,662,188; Dec. 6, $1,188,737; Dec. 7, $1,313,004; Dec. 8, $1,794,172; Dec. 10, $847,922. The gold reserve at the close of business to-day had declined to $106,821,428. The general balance which includes the gold reserve stood at $155,453,000.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY OPENING

The State Temperance Society Protests Vigorously Against Liquor Selling on the Sabbath.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The State Temperance Society, at its annual session here to-day, adopted resolutions entering a solemn protest against any action of the Legislature looking toward the opening of the saloons on Sunday, calling upon all good citizens to help arouse a protest against any such effort, heartily indorsing the appeal of the National Temperance Society to ministers to preach upon the subject before Jan. 27, and expressing the hope that every pulpit in the State will emphasize its protest against the effort for Sunday desecration.

A committee, consisting of John I. Platt of Poughkeepsie, J. N. Stearns of New-York, the Rev. J. W. Ford, and H. Clay Bascom of Troy, was named to present the resolutions to the Legislature, and to appear before legislative committees in opposition to any Sunday opening.

The officers elected include: President—James H. Brownson, Cohoes; First Vice President—H. B. Silliman, Cohoes; Second Vice President—the Rev. James H. Ecob, Albany; Corresponding Secretary—the Rev. J. B. Hairn, Troy; Recording Secretary—the Rev. S. B. Roberts, Utica; Treasurer—Thomas Morphy, Amsterdam. About two dozen delegates were present at the meeting.

HELPLESS IN A HAYSTACK

Thomas P. Murth Found with a Wound in His Nose and Frozen Legs.

NEWARK, Dec. 11.—Thomas P. Murth of Baltimore was discovered in a haystack on a farm adjoining that of Thomas Vincent, at West Livingston, on Sunday morning, with both legs frozen and a bullet wound in his nose. He was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Rogers, the house physician at the hospital, found that the bullet, which had gone through the man's nose, had come out through his throat. It was not a serious wound, however. The man's legs will probably have to be amputated.

Murth said he had come from Baltimore looking for work, and that he went to sleep in the haystack about twelve nights ago. The night he sought shelter in the haystack was a very cold one, and the following morning he was so cold and exhausted from want of food that he could not move. He suffered great agony, he said, and last Thursday he removed a revolver which he had in his right hip pocket because it was uncomfortable to lie upon, and by accident it exploded and the bullet penetrated his nose. When he was shot, he says, he cried for assistance as loud as he could, but no one came to his aid and after a few hours he became unconscious, in which state he was found by a farmer Sunday morning.

He is about fifty years old and apparently fairly well educated.

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE WITH DYNAMITE

His Body Was Torn into Thousands of Fragments.

WALTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Michael Davis, son of Joseph Davis, living in Marvin Hollow, near here, committed suicide with dynamite Sunday evening, literally blowing his body into thousands of fragments.

About 9 o'clock in the evening Davis left the house, saying he was going to kill himself. He went direct to the quarry and into the storehouse, built a fire, and thawed out a stick of dynamite. This took about three-quarters of an hour. Then, returning to the house, Davis left his watch and started for the fields.

His father, who was in bed, on being informed of what young Davis had threatened, dressed himself as quickly as possible, and just as he reached the door heard an explosion a few rods away. Hurrying to the spot, all that could be found was a large hole in the ground.

The trees and bushes near were found to be covered with flesh, and at a distance and in different directions, both legs, one arm, and the head were discovered. The head was found at a distance of about 500 feet. It had gone nearly 300 feet before striking the ground the first time, and had bounded nearly a dozen times in the other 200 feet.

HE WAS MISSING THREE YEARS

James F. Brook Came Home After Having Been Mourned as Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—James F. Brook, Superintendent and General Manager of the Brook & Oliphant Rubber Company, disappeared from his home in this city very mysteriously on March 24, 1891. He was a member of the Trenton Board of Aldermen at the time. He was financially embarrassed.

What became of him was not known to anybody here, and his family mourned him as dead. This morning he appeared at his old home, and received a cordial welcome. He has been in Texas and other Southern States, and during his absence his financial affairs were straightened out by relatives.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

BROCKWAY IS VINDICATED—The charges of brutal treatment are not proved.
THE NEW CURRENCY PLAN—As explained by the Secretary of the Treasury.
SEELY CAUGHT IN CHICAGO—Arrest of the Shoe and Leather Bank embezzler.
ARMENIA AND DIPLOMACY—Lord Rosebery diverts England's attention and criticism.
CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES—Economy practiced by the House Appropriations Committee.
PANIC IN NEWFOUNDLAND—Two of the St. John's banks close their doors for a time.
CYCLONE RAVAGES THE SOUTH—Loss of life and property by a terrible storm.
GERMANY IS IN EARNEST—Preparing to begin a tariff war against America.
LA CHESNAYE IN SORROW—Ferdinand de Lesseps passes away.
THE FUTURE OF WOOL—Better quality and prices looked for in this country.
HARD FIGHT FOR McKINLEY—Influential Ohioans oppose his Presidential plans.
A YEAR OF RAILROADING—Report by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.
THEIR FATE IS A SAD ONE.—Dismal future before the beaten members of Congress.
WITH THE GRIP OF DEATH—Mysterious manifestations in an old Southern mansion.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains Water Supply for a Barn, by Henry Stewart; Cultivation of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, New-York Experimental Station; The Nature of Ice and the Construction of an Icehouse, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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PLATT'S NEW SYNDICATE

Trying in City and Country to Mold Public Opinion.

HIS LATEST CLAIM SIGNIFICANT

The Letter His Bureau Sends to Country Editors and His Flings at Dr. Parkhurst and the Seventy.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has on hand just now a wholesale job at "molding public opinion." Only yesterday he gave out for publication in New-York a statement in which he claimed the recent victory as Republican pure and simple, leaving no ground for any one who swallowed his statement to make any substantial claim that it was non-partisan.

He was speaking this time, not "as one under oath," as he did last Summer, but as one whose "hind sight" is much more distinct than his "foresight."

With an absolute ignoring of the Committee of Seventy, just as absolute silence concerning Dr. Parkhurst, who has been annoying Mr. Platt of late, Mr. Platt declares that Republicans "did it," and he intimates that the party is entitled to the fullness of the fruits of such victory.

Coming just one day before Mr. Platt's battle at the primaries for supremacy in the county organization, this was regarded as a cross between a threat and a promise—a threat that those who did not support Platt need not expect any of these "fruits"; a promise that those who did support him might expect his influence in securing such "

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Pooling Bill Passes the House of Representatives.

ROADS MAY POOL THEIR EARNINGS

Unexpectedly Large Majority for the Measure—No Strong Opposition in the Senate Feared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The pooling bill was passed by the House late this afternoon by a vote of 166 to 110, after the opposition had exhausted every filibustering motion possible under the order of the Committee on Rules.

The outcome was gratifying to those who had been working for the bill, and it was a surprise to its opponents, who had hoped for a closer vote if not a controlling vote in the negative.

The opponents of the measure were disposed to insist upon protracted debate, and when that was refused and Mr. Patterson determined to bring the issue to a vote, the refusal to give longer time was referred to as an excuse for opposing the bill.

The House declined, on the vote on pending amendments, to sustain the Cooper substitute, which referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the settlement of all differences arising out of pooling arrangements, evidently preferring the plan suggested by the Patterson bill of determining those differences in the courts. The theory was in the minds of the supporters of the Patterson bill that there was and would be lack of authority in the Commission, which is an administrative bureau only. The friends of the Cooper substitute, on the other hand, objected to making the judicial officers of the Government a part of the executive power. The conclusion reached by many members was that disputes referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission might eventually go to the courts, and that the most direct way of dealing with disputed cases was to refer them to the courts by law.

The closing speech against the bill was made by Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) while Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) Harter, (Dem., Ohio,) and Black and Springer (Dems., Ill.,) advocated its passage. An effort was made by Dingley (Rep., Me.,) to secure additional debate upon the bill under the five-minute rule, but Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) in charge of the bill, insisted upon his demand for the previous question, at 3 o'clock, in accordance with the notice he gave Saturday. The vote seconding the demand—174 yeas to 100 nays—was something of a surprise even to the friends of the bill, who did not expect more than 25 or 30 majority for the motion.

The opponents of the bill exhausted every parliamentary device to prevent the passage of the bill, but as they could muster no more than 111 votes at any time they accomplished nothing. The substitute for the bill proposed by Cooper, (Dem., Fla.,) giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission final jurisdiction over all questions relating to the operations of pooling arrangements, cutting off the right of appeal by the railroads from the decisions of the commission, was rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 175. The House also refused to recommit the bill, either with or without instructions.

The committee amendments, two in number, were agreed to without division. Only one is of importance. It provides that in construing and applying the provisions of the bill the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by a railroad company shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of the company.

The third reading and engrossment of the bill was ordered by a vote of yeas, 170; nays, 111. Then followed a period of filibustering, motions to recommit the bill, to amend it, and to adjourn following each other. Finally the question recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was agreed to—yeas, 166; nays, 110.

Of the eight sections of the bill, only one—the first—relates directly to pooling. That reads as follows:

Be it enacted, That Section 5 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, be amended so as to read: Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for different and competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement, or arrangement for the division or apportionment among themselves or with other carriers of the whole or any portion of their traffic, or any of their gross or net earnings; and each day of the continuance of any such contract, agreement, or arrangement shall be deemed a separate offense; provided, however, that under the following condition it shall be lawful for such common carriers to enter into such contracts, agreements, or arrangements, enforceable between the parties thereto, that is to say, every such contract, agreement, or arrangement (hereinafter termed contract) shall be in writing and filed with the commission created by this act, and shall become lawful and enforceable between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall, in the meantime, and upon inspection thereof, make an order disapproving the same; and it shall be the duty of the commission to make such order of disapproval whenever, upon such inspection, it shall be of opinion that the operation of any such contract would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, inferior service to the public, or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of this act.

It shall also be the duty of the commission to observe the working, operation, and effect of every such contract, which has become operative upon the transportation and business of the country, and of the several contracting parties, making such examinations and investigations in relation thereto as the commission may deem necessary and to investigate all complaints relating to the rates, charges, facilities, or practices maintained by or under any such contract, or by any party thereto; and whenever the commission, after due notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard, shall find that any such rates, charges, facilities, or practices are excessive or unreasonable, or result in any unjust discrimination as between individuals, localities, or communities, or that are otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall issue an order requiring such rates, charges, facilities, or practices maintained by or under such contract, or by any party thereto, to be changed, modified, or corrected as therein specified; or, in any such cases, the commission may, if it deem necessary, make an order disapproving the contract itself and requiring the same to be terminated at a date therein fixed, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such order. The effect of any order of disapproval shall be to render the contract to which the same relates unlawful and non-enforceable from and after the date so fixed, except as to any claims between the parties to such contract arising prior to that date.

Orders and findings of the commission disapproving any such contract, whether made upon inspection thereof as aforesaid or in any subsequent proceedings after the same has gone into effect, shall be subject to review by any Circuit Court of the United States sitting in equity in any judicial district in which any party to the contract has its principal office, upon petition filed by any party to such contract, stating the facts and the action of the commission relative to such contract, and making the Inter-State Commerce Commission, under that name, a party defendant; said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily, as a court of equity, in the manner provided by Section 16 of this act, as nearly as may be, and shall make such order or decree as may be just and equitable, determining whether the contract in question shall be lawful and enforceable notwithstanding the disapproval thereof by the commission. From the decree or order of said Circuit Court an appeal shall be allowed to any of the parties, if taken within thirty days, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be advanced for hearing therein as appeals in which the United States are a party. Provided, however, that the contract to which such order of disapproval relates shall remain unlawful and nonenforceable during the pendency of the proceedings in the Circuit Court, and during the pendency of any appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the parties to such contract shall not comply with the requirements of any such order, other than an order of disapproval, then the commission or any person interested may proceed to enforce such order of the commission by petitioning any Circuit Court of the United States sitting in a judicial district in which any one of the parties to such contract has its principal office. With such petition shall be filed all papers, exhibits, and testimony (or copies thereof certified by the Secretary of the commission) filed with or adduced before the commission at the hearing or hearings had in the course of its investigation resulting in the order to enforce which the petition is filed, and, if upon considering the record so presented, the court shall be of opinion that the order of the commission is prima facie lawful and proper to be enforced, then the court shall, upon motion of the complainant, issue at once a restraining order or preliminary injunction enjoining and restraining, until the hearing, each and all of the defendants from doing any act in contravention of such order of the commission, and requiring each and all of the defendants to conform to and obey such order of the commission, but only until the decision of the court upon the hearing. In all other respects, the provisions of Section 16 of this act for the enforcement of the other orders and requirements of the commission, including those relating to appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, shall apply to such a proceeding.

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC

Receivers Pay and Retire Their Entire Issue of $200,000 of Certificates.

Receivers Van Orden, Morgan, and Howland of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad have, within the past two days, taken up and retired the $200,000 of outstanding receivers' certificates. That amount embraces all of the certificates issued by the receivers, and it is believed that any further issue will be unnecessary. The money used to pay off the certificates had accumulated in the receivers' hands, partly from earnings and partly from the settlement of an old claim against the Wisconsin Central Road.

The fact that the receivers of the Chicago and Northern Pacific were able to pay this debt of $200,000 without borrowing, or converting securities in their hands, is regarded as a progressive step in the affairs of the road. It shows a decided improvement in the condition of the property, and brings reorganization nearer to accomplishment.

The Reorganization Committee, of which J. Edward Simmons is Chairman, has met with various obstructions in its efforts to rehabilitate the company. One of the obstructions is an Illinois statute that requires a non-resident Trustee of any corporation to deposit $200,000 before doing business in that State. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee for the Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds, proposes to contest this point, and there will be a hearing before Judge Jenkins, in the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee; on the 17th inst. Other matters in which the Reorganization Committee is interested will come up for hearing at the same time.

TROLLEY FOR STATEN ISLAND.

Incorporation of an Electric Railroad with $1,250,000 of Capital.

Articles of incorporation were issued to the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, in Albany, yesterday. The capital stock of this new company is stated at $1,250,000, and its avowed object is to construct and operate an electric line twenty-two miles in length in the villages of New Brighton and Edgewater, on Staten Island. The Directors are: George B. Harvey, Milton L. Bauden, J. J. Wals, William H. Hurst, J. T. Mills, Eugene Leland, A. G. Hummel, and J. Henry Haggerty, all of New-York City, and John A. Hilton of Jersey City.

Inquiry in this city yesterday disclosed the fact that a gentleman named A. O. Beebe has been very active in working up this project; furthermore that Mr. Beebe is associated in business with Calvin S. Brice and Gen. Samuel Thomas at 80 Broadway.

An Appeal from White Plains.

A postal card containing the following appeal, evidently written by the village wag, was received at the Grand Central Station in this city a few days ago:

Deer Chansey Depue: Court opens here at 10, and Jedge says we must be on time. One Harlem train gets hear at 8:58, over an hour tew airly, and after milkin and tenden few chores there's no time for milk an hominy. Next one at 10:08, tew late, as you will purseeve. Wuse and wuse, you will say this isn't so, but it ar; for us Westchester County folk. There is a train from New-York gets here 9:45, but it runs like all fired smash after it strikes our county line till it lands in the Plains, and ther ar a rool o yourn not to get on or orf whil the keers is in moshun.

Now, Chansey, old feller, wot hev you against your old neighbors. All Westchester people coming hear must take a train between Mount Vernin and hear. And I wanter say, jest run the Turkeyh train which leaves ther at 9:16 all the way threw or else stop that express flyer at Mount Vernin. Us Jourymen an witnesses ort tew be considered by you, even if we do soak you with verdick wunst in er while. Your old frend, JASPER.

Big Street Railway Consolidation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—The details of the biggest street railway consolidation ever effected in Pittsburg were completed to-day. The new system, under the name of the Second Avenue Traction Company, will be in operation by Jan. 1, and has a paid-in capital of $5,000,000. There are four branches, with a total of sixty miles of track. The main line extends from Market Street, Pittsburg, to McKeesport, a distance of ten and a half miles. This distance will be traveled in forty-five minutes, and the fare will be 20 cents. A power house of 22,000 horse power is now nearing completion at Glenwood. On the line the company has purchased a large farm, which will at once be changed to a park. James D. Callery is President of the new company.

Reading Case Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The exceptions of Isaac L. Rice to the report of Special Master Crawford, which recommended the dismissal of Rice's petition against the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, wherein the petitioner asks for their removal, was called for argument in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Judge Dallas being alone upon the bench, he directed that the argument be postponed until next Tuesday in order that Judge Butler could sit with him and pass upon the exceptions. Rice's exceptions number 219, and they cover 130 pages of typewritten matter.

Toledo and Ann Arbor.

The statement is made, by good authority that a majority of the 65,000 shares of stock of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad have already been deposited with the Murray-Clews Reorganization Committee. Mr. J. B. Clews said yesterday that several additional blocks of stock had also been promised by the committee.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the representative of the London holders of Central Pacific Railroad securities, and C. E. Bretherton, the English Director of that company, started from this city last night over the Pennsylvania Road for California. They go by the way of New-Orleans, and will probably be met by some of Mr. Huntington's representatives and accompanied on their tour of inspection of the Central Pacific property.

—The annual report of the Maine Central Railroad Company to Sept. 30 shows a falling off in gross earnings of $395,556, reduced by economies to a net loss of $38,045. The total gross earnings were $4,416,113; operating expenses, $2,846,884; net earnings, $1,769,229; total payments from net earnings, $1,726,510; surplus, $42,719, as against $80,765 last year.

—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company held a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday, at which only business of a routine nature was transacted. Although this is the time at which the January dividend used to be declared, no action on that subject was taken.

—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared yesterday by the Manhattan Railway Directors. It was officially announced that the elevated roads had more than earned their 6 per cent. dividends this year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:15|Sun sets...4:33|Moon rises... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:54	7:26	12:33	1:23
Governors Island	7:18	7:42	1:09	1:53
Hell Gate	9:11	9:35	2:37	3:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 13.		
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14.		
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 15.		
Adriatic, Kingston	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Muriel, Windward Islands	.....	12:00 M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 17.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 18.		
Ailsa, Haiti	.....	.....
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12.—Alecto, London, Nov. 23; Allianca, Colon, Dec. 4; Croft, Dundee, Nov. 25; Saller, Bremen, Dec. 1; Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 5; Waesland, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—Grecian, Glasgow, Dec. 1; Patria, Havre, Dec. 3; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—Ciudad Condal, Havana, Dec. 10; Elbe, Bremen, Dec. 5; Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 29; Marsala, Hamburg, Nov. 28; Santiago, Nassau, Dec. 11.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.—Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 1; Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.—La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 8; Virginia, Havre, Dec. 4.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Para, Lockwood, Colon Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Savanilla Nov. 26, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Nov. 29, via Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Dec. 3, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Turquoise, (Br.,) Thomas, Buenos Ayres Oct. 30, via St. Lucia, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Magin, Hamburg Nov. 25, via Havre, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 3:38 A. M.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Mundle, Sourabaya Sept. 25, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Charles P. Sumner. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Schuldt, Naples Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Evans, Tyne Nov. 24, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS England, (Br.,) Heeley, London Nov. 24, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

Ship Panamita, of Portland, Me., Soule, Hongkong 118 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to M. F. Pickering & Co.

Bark Guy C. Goss, of Wareham, Mallett, Hlogo 137 ds., with mdse. to Paul Heinemann—vessel to W. S. Besse.

Bark Arnolia, (Ital.,) Imbo, Alexandretta 111 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Rosso, Batoum July 27, via Messina, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—NE, strong breeze, raining, and thick.

Sailed.

SS El Norte, for New-Orleans; Trave, for Bremen, via Southampton; Alps, for Kingston, &c.; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Cevic, for Liverpool.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 31, 1894, the following-described beacon lights will be established in Charleston Harbor, along the channel between Moultrieville and Charleston, by way of Mount Pleasant and Hog Island Channel: Sullivan's Island Breakwater Beacon.—A fixed red-lantern light shown, 14 feet above the water from the top of a triangular pyramid cluster of three red piles standing in 7 feet of water at the northerly end of Sullivan's Island Breakwater, southerly side of the channel. Sullivan's Island Beacon, (rear for west and east ranges,) SE, ¼ E, ½ mile. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, SSW, ⅜ W, westerly. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, W, ½ S. With east side of Channel Beacon No. 4, this beacon forms a range for running the greater part of the channel between that beacon and Mount Pleasant Beacon No. 6. Moultrieville Beacon No. 2.—A fixed red-lantern light shown, 15 feet above the water, from the top of a triangular pyramidal cluster of three red piles, carrying a red day mark bearing the number "2," standing in 8 feet of water, to the northward and eastward of the sharp turn in the channel, about ¼ mile to the westward of Sullivan's Island Breakwater Beacon. Sullivan's Island Beacon, (rear for west and east ranges,) S. E, by E, ⅝ E. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, S by W. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, W, ⅝ S. East Side of Channel Beacon No. 4.—A fixed red-lantern light shown, 14 feet above the water, from the top of a triangular pyramidal cluster of three red piles, carrying a red day mark bearing the number "4," standing in 7 feet of water, on the easterly side of the channel. Sullivan's Island Beacon, (rear for west and east ranges,) SE, ¼ S. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, S, ¼ W. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, WSW, ¼ W, westerly. This beacon, in range with Sullivan's Island Breakwater Beacon, marks the greater part of the channel between it and Mount Pleasant Beacon No. 6, and, in range with Sullivan's Island Beacon, (rear for west and east ranges,) marks the turning point at Shem Creek Buoy No. 1, black, first-class can, in the chanel between Mount Pleasant Beacon No. 6 and Hog Island Beacon No. 1. Mount Pleasant Beacon No. 6.—A fixed red-lantern light shown, 14 feet above the water, from the top of a triangular pyramidal cluster of three red piles, carrying a red day mark bearing the number "6," standing in 5 feet of water, on the northerly side of the channel, off Mount Pleasant. Sullivan's Island Beacon, (rear for west and east ranges,) SE, ⅜ S, southerly. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, S, ⅜ E. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, SW, 1-16 S. Hog Island Beacon No. 1.—A fixed white-lantern light shown, 14 feet above the water, from the top of a triangular pyramidal cluster of three black piles, carrying a black day mark bearing the number "1," standing in 7 feet of water, on the southerly side of Hog Island Channel and northerly edge of the shoal making off to the eastward from Shute's Folly Island. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, SE, ¼ E. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, S, ½ E. St. Philip's Church Steeple, W, ⅝ N. In range with Fort Sumter Light, (also white,) marks the line of the channel from the beacon, past Shute's Folly Island Spit, into the Cooper River below the City of Charleston. Shute's Folly Island Spit Beacon No. 3.—A fixed white-lantern light shown, 13 feet above the water, from the top of a triangular cluster of three black piles, carrying a black day mark bearing the number "3," standing in 7 feet of water, on the end of the spit making off to the northward from Shute's Folly Island. Fort Sumter Lighthouse, SE, ¼ E, easterly. Fort Ripley Shoal Lighthouse, SSE, ⅜ E. St. Philip's Church Steeple, WSW, ¼ W. Each of the lights will illuminate the entire horizon, and will be visible in clear weather from two to three miles, according to color. Bearings are magnetic and distances in nautical miles. Heights are referred to mean high water; depths to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, page 98, after 581, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1893, pages 19 and 20.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from New-York Dec. 1, for Queenstown, Southampton, and Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Capt. Wade, from Mediterranean ports, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Marwick, sld. from Messina for New-York Dec. 4.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec. 8.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, sld. from Ceara for New-York Dec. 8.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth from New-York Nov. 9, arr. at Trieste Dec. 5.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Nov. 23, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 8.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New-York Nov. 21, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 9.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steine, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Volute, (Br.,) Capt. Stott, from Japan and China, for Europe or New-York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24, for Yokohama, passed Gibraltar to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 11.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, arr. here from New-York at 5 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New-York Dec. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7:24 P. M. to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—Chambermaid, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain situations for two girls, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with other work. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 46 East 29th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, experienced young person as chambermaid, or to wait on young ladies; no objection to country; best of reference. 120 East 53d St., care of Mrs. Sweeney.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl situation as chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city reference. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; would wait on invalid or assist in other work; best city reference. M. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to recommend a girl for chamberwork and washing. 46 East 29th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent chambermaid; will assist with washing; highest city references. 140 West 30th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid who has best city reference; assist in dining room; city or country. 271 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Advertiser, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer, or take care of children; good city reference. 109 East 77th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID to LADY.—By an educated person; will assist in light household duties; experienced traveler; references. French, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland Catholic cook who understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, jellies, pastry, and sherbets; city reference; wages, $30. C., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; excellent references; can be highly recommended from her late employer. M. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 133 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, with excellent city reference; lady can be seen; would give lunch or dinner parties by the day, week, or month. 231 East 29th St. McBeety.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; best reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference; private family preferred. 217 East 25th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; can take entire charge; city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as experienced cook and laundress in small family; personal reference. 244 West 58th St., corner 8th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a tidy, respectable woman as cook and do plain washing. Call 22 East 30th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, before 11.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; good baker; understands her business; do coarse washing; three years' city reference. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By young, strong German girl; can cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; city or country; two years' reference. 106 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman as cook and laundress in a small family; personal reference; cards not answered. 244 West 58th St., corner of 8th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress, or would do housework; no objections to country. N. S., 513 West 59th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a young French girl, just landed, as first-class cook in a private family. 117 Charlton St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good reference. 64 West 101st St.; ring Carroll's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; private family; best city reference. 325 East 27th St., care Miss Swenson.

COOK.—First-class, and assist with washing; in a private family; references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell, right.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as competent cook; understands her duties thoroughly; country preferred. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; no objection to little washing; best city reference. 234 East 29th St.

COOK.—Just disengaged; middle-aged woman; first-class cook; private family; best reference; lady can be seen. C., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go out by the day; best city reference; can serve dinner. G. Olsen, 315 East 70th St.; call, two days.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; best city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city references. 902 3d Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place; wages, $22. 1,009 6th Av.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German and French cook; in private family; best city references. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as cook or do general housework in small family; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook or laundress in private family; best city reference. Janitor, 247 East 77th St.

COOK.—By good cook and assist with washing in private family; good city reference. 332 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. 62 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class reference; wages, $20. 762 8th Av., near 47th St.

COOK.—Perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, entrées, game, pastries; excellent reference. 109 West Boulevard, corner store.

COOK.—By respectable French widow as cook to single lady or gentleman. Mme. Rouillard, 163 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference. M. F., care of Hlem, 1,687 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; good reference. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; best references. 372 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a French cook in a private family; good references. 230 East 40th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day, week, or month to do washing and ironing; work of any kind; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. M. C., 215 East 56th St., Room 15.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do day's work; cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. 337 West 43d St., McDennand's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or any kind of work; satisfaction given. Bridget McNulty, 415 West 32d St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning; excellent reference. 39 East 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day; does first-class private families' work only. M. Donnelly, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class competent cutter and fitter; late with Connelly; references. Box 35, 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; terms, $1.50; can cut, fit, and remodel; city references. 258 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-experienced dressmaker, work in private family; terms, $1.50. M. Y., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Will work reasonably in private families; reference given. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER would like more engagements; terms, $1.50 a day. Smith, 291 Amsterdam Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in a private family by month; first-class work done; good seamstress; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Very stylish; neat worker; expert designer; perfect fitter; by the day or take work home; terms reasonable; references. Style, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated French governess; young children preferred; high verbal and written references. Address Mlle. C., care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young educated German Protestant; speaks English, French, and German; can teach music; as nursery governess; best recommendations; city or country. 152 East 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a North German from Hanover, to growing children in first-class family; best references. A. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower, where one servant is kept. H. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her housemaid or parlormaid. 289 Madison Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young woman for housework; thoroughly competent and reliable; can furnish reference from last place. K. B., 769 6th Av., O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for general housework in small family; best city reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or as chambermaid; city reference. 402 East 55d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework, small family on flat. 311 West 55th St., McCabe's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; good references. 114 East 41st St., top floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework. Call, Wednesday morning, at present employer's, 39 East 68th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Where cook is kept; willing and obliging; lately landed. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in private family. B., 243 East 26th St., top flat.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman, Protestant, as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; good packer; take entire charge wardrobe; accustomed to traveling; would leave city if required; good reference. S. H. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADIES' MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; good laundress, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks French, German, English; best first-class references. Mrs. Boerl, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands nursing and plain sewing; no objections to the country; best of references. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 54 West 21st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer. Call at last employer's, 16 Lexington Av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, at present employer's, 695 5th Av., Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Present employer's, 151 East 33d St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; will be disengaged on the 13th of December; excellent city reference. M. C., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20 to $22. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; good city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress by the day; do up shirts; fine linen and flannels a specialty; best references from private families. J. W., 159 East 47th St.

LAU

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Declining Markets.

CHIEFLY FOLLOWING THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Oats Unchanged—Provisions Steady—Cotton Quiet.

The Government report had a depressing influence on wheat during the early trading, and the market was further depressed by the weakness shown at the West, but the large decrease in the world's visible supply caused a rally, while the speculative element was rather quiet, outside of a local scalping trade, foreign houses were selling rather freely, and the export demand for cash lots was light. Provisions were well sustained by local buying, while cotton was quiet and steady, with free local offerings. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	50½@
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¾@ 34¾
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75 @$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.25 @14.00
Lard, Western, steam	7.12½@
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	21.50 @13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.75 @ ..
Lead	3.12½c@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅜c, with cables lower, selling by foreign houses, and on weaker Western news, rallying ¼@½c on better private cables, with local shorts covering and a decrease of 314,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 965,000 bushels on Pacific coast, 456,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and 1,735,000 bushels in the world's visible as reported by Bradstreet's; prices eased off ⅛c with the West, and closed steady at ¼@½c loss, with a fair speculative trade, chiefly local scalping and switching. Spot was very dull and ⅜c lower, with the options. Sales, 56,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, (a resale,) on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do, on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board, afloat: No. 2 red, cash, 61¾c, in store; No. 2 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅞c. Clearances hence, 113,063 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 115,057 bushels....Receipts, 93,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 125,105 bushels; in the interior, 605,627 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ⅜@½c lower, following the weaker cables, with some local realizing, and on Bradstreet's report of 2,167,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, with the close weak. Spot was moderately active on export account and a firm close. Sales, 84,900 bushels, including, to shippers, 48,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 59c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56½c, elevator; 900 bushels old do at 58c, elevator; 15,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¼@48¾c, elevator; 7,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51@54c, delivered, and 9,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50¾@51c, elevator....Receipts, 235,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 321,325 bushels; in the interior, 561,007 bushels....Clearances hence, 5,058 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 42,351 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, with prices hardly changed and closing steady, with trading entirely local. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 330,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were moderately active on local account, with white ¼c lower and mixed unchanged....Sales, 59,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾@39c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 3 do, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@34½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¾c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 38@42c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,560 bushels; exports, 1,400 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....@....	....	60½
January	60,000	60¾@60⅞	60¾
February	80,000	61⅝@61⅞	61¾
March	225,000	62 @62 13-16	62¾
May	2,670,000	62¾@63⅜	63½
June	60,000	63⅝@63⅞	63¾
July	410,000	63½@64⅛	64⅛
Total	3,505,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	75,000	54¼@54⅞	54½
January	25,000	53¼@53½	53⅛
May	210,000	53¾@54	53¾
Total	310,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....@....	....	34½
January	40,000	35 @....	35
February	25,000	35⅞@....	35⅞
May	75,000	36½@....	36¼
No. 2 white—			
December	....@....	....	39
January	10,000	39¾@39½	39⅝
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—There is a shading of prices in some instances to reduce supplies, but the general market shows steadiness, helped, in part, by the high railroad freights. Sales, 6,825 bbls, including 1,250 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.85, 175 sacks No. 1 Winter at $2.35, 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.75, 150 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.35, 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.75, 150 bbls fine at $2.10, 3,050 bbls City Mills patents on private terms, 550 bbls do, clear, at $3.35; 75 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50, and 125 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15....Arrivals, 24,668 bbls and 33,605 sacks; exports, 14,640 bbls and 27,436 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 49,211 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.10@$2.25
Supers	....@....	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.40@ 2.45
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.45@ 2.55
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.45@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	3.10@ 3.25	3.10@ 3.30
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	Nom'l.	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	$2.35@$2.60	2.60@$2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Dull, but steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.85@$1.95, on spot, and $1.75@$1.85, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.10@$1.11 for city; yellow, $1.1s@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Quiet, but firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.75; cut, $4.50@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey; on track, 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

EARLEY—Easy and quiet at 62@63c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—More active and steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firmer and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80c@90c; middlings, 85@85c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, $21½@85c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2, and 70@90c for No. 1.

SEED—There is very little doing in clover, offerings of which are of a careful character, while shippers hold off as against offerings of freight room for the new year in expectation of more favorable rates. Timothy quiet, 90@95c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is not much of the oil arriving, and the amounts on the way are moderate, as the South is against parting with its product at all freely and submit by any increased offerings to the easy prices that would prevail on the current stock demand. Export interest is as slack as at any time latterly and the little business under way is more to satisfy local consumers, or parties who are not against holding for future distribution, considering the prices. Crude, prime, was sold at 24@24½c, and is hard to buy under 24½c, while for choice 24½c is bid and declined. Prime yellow sold at 24c, and is further offered at 29c, but strictly prime cannot be had under 29½c, while to 30c is asked. White is at 32@33c. Crude, in bulk, was sold at the mills at 20c, to come here, and 20c is further bid. There is no demand from Germany as yet, and all parties await the action of the Government there over the proposed duty on the oil. There is an impression that, if the proposed increased duty to 10 marks is carried through, time will not be allowed for shipments to that country before its enforcement. Sales are 200 bbls prime, crude, in lots, at 24c; 300 bbls do, at 24½c; 100 bbls sea island, do, at 23c; 250 bbls prime yellow at 29c; and two tanks crude, in bulk, to arrive, at 20c, mill price. Off-grade yellow here is at 28c. There was a bid of 26c to a mill for prime yellow, delivered in tanks at Communipaw.

LARD OIL is in light demand, with 55c quoted for city. Other oils are quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Oil closed 90c, the only quotation to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly well sustained most of the day, and worked independently of grain early in its easier tendency, although coming around with it in a degree on its later stronger leaning. However, a leading packer had most to do with the moderate advance which occurred in the hog list. He was buying lard especially freely to cover short contracts. There were one or two of the companies inclined to let him have the stuff promptly at times, but withdrew later and prices ran to a moderate advance. The receipts of hogs were not large, but they were offered generally at easier prices. Exporters bought a little more freely, and the refiners stood in for a little cash lard. The movements from the West of all products are full and liberal to exporters.

LARD—Western steam "cash" lard showed the prices of Monday bid yesterday quite stronger, with an indisposition shown to pay any advance, although a slight rise was claimed at the close to correspond with the firmer market at the West, which closed five points better for the day. There were 450 tcs "cash" sold at 7.15c, part for export, and 250 tcs at 7.12½c, closing at 7.12½c. City steam was at 6.50@6.62½c, mostly held at 6.62½c; sales of 115 tcs at 6.50@6.62½c. There was nothing done here in the options. December closed at 7.15c nominal, January at 7.20c nominal, and May at 7.42c nominal. Refined is taken up moderately for the Continent, with 1,000 tcs taken, quoted at 7.60c; South America is mostly held at 8c; compound lard is slow, with 5.50@5.75 quoted. The Western market was on contracts from 6.80c to 6.82c for January, closing at 6.82c bid; May at 7.02@7.07c, closing at 7.05@7.07c; December closed at 6.75c.

PORK—Exporters, after their full buying on Monday, were quiet, taking only 200 bbls, at prices that show unimportant change. The West was down 7 points early, but recovered and closed close to Monday night's figures, although showing a quiet trading as compared with lard; December closing at $11.77, January at $11.77, and May at $12.12. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$14; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $14@$16.50.

BEEF—There is absence of material export demand, and only a moderate home trade inquiry, with prices generally steady and unchanged. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are slow and unchanged. At West quoted at $16 and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are slow and easy in price. Sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, at 6⅜; 500 pickled shoulders at 5c; Western meats are taken up moderately; sales of 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lb average, at 8⅜c; 50 tcs California hams, at 6c, and 50 tcs California skinned hams at 8⅞c; Western prices: City pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do, shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6⅝c; 12-lb do, 6⅜c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16 lb average, 7¾@7¼c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅝c for 16 lb.

BACON—Short clear here are neglected by exporters; a light bidding is under the quotation of $6.62½ for short clear, which is put out as the asking price. Short ribs were easier by 2 points, but recovered and closed at 5 points advance for the day, with the latest Western prices at $5.87 for December, $5.87 for January, and $6.10 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Here the market is about steady and unchanged, with fair demand. Receipts at all Western points, 67,689 head, against 75,661 head same time last year. Chicago had yesterday 27,000 head, and estimates for to-day 40,000 head; its market was 5@10c lower; $3.80@$4.60; left over, 16,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 2,918 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.90@$4.50. St. Louis receipts, 7,329 head; lower; $3.90@$4.45. Indianapolis receipts, 7,500 head; slow; $4@$4.55. Kansas City receipts, 14,000 head, weaker, $4@$4.40. Omaha receipts, 6,000 head; steady to 5c lower; $3.50@$4.40. Pittsburg, slow; $4.30@$4.55. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—Australian is finding a rather quick market here at a strong price on account of the insufficient supplies of domestic. Further sales are 100,000 lb Australian at 5¼c, closing at 5¼c bid, and 5 5-16c asked. The city melters have a ready market for their make as offered at 4¾c, and 50 hhds taken at that price. Edible tallow is at 5¼@5¾c, except special lots and as to brand, which range up to 5¾c. Country lots, packages free, are selling at from 4⅞@5¼c, according to quality, without charge for pkgs, with 250 tcs sold, and including 100 tcs at 4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and quoted at about 9c for city, but the consumers chiefly supplied. Oleostearine—A limited quantity is on offer at 7½c, but it is neglected, as the manufactured goods trade is very quiet, and the refiners are supplied. Generally there is no change in the situation, with some disinclination to sell and Chicago still at 8c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, with only a local scalping trade and prices irregular. The early trading was at 3@6 points advance, as Liverpool was unexpectedly steady, but local longs forced prices down, and the close was steady at only 1@3 points advance for the day. New-Orleans was very steady and was reported as buying here and abroad to hold up prices. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 131 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.52@5.54	5.53	5.53	700
January	5.59@5.59	5.62	5.55	4,200
February	5.60@5.61	5.62	5.58	2,000
March	5.65@5.66	5.68	5.62	52,800
April	5.69@5.70	5.71	5.67	3,200
May	5.74@5.75	5.79	5.72	42,300
June	5.79@5.80	5.84	5.78	11,600
July	5.84@5.85	5.89	5.83	1,000
August	5.89@5.90	5.95	5.88	2,300
September	5.93@5.95	5.95	5.95	100
October	....@....	....	....	....
November	....@....	....	....	....
Total				120,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1894.

	S	S & M.	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	12853	23606	7194	..	..	..
N. Orl's	13833	13379	22605	..	..	..
Mobile	1020	3918	620	..	..	..
Savannah	3409	7542	6008	..	..	..
Char'ston	2832	2324	2367	..	..	..
Wil'gton	2083	2038	2761	..	..	..
Norfolk	5321	5790	3392	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	..	..	..
N. York	2143	2206	5873	..	..	..
Boston	868	82	1546	..	..	..
Phila.	629	619	1026	..	..	..
Nw'pt N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Val'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47114	62700	57080	..	..	..
This day last w'k	47984	73601	60978	46207	47436	61070
This day last y'r	44544	62897	55239	43088	42847	42450

COFFEE.

Contracts were irregular by the lower markets abroad and lost 15@25 points, with only a moderate local trade. Havre closed irregular and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg weak at ⅛@¾ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was neglected, but quoted steady at 16c for No. 7. Sales, 700 pks Jamaica and 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—January, 500 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,500 bags at 12.85c; May, 250 bags at 12.60c; September, 1,000 bags at 12.35c; total, 3,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 13.85c; January, 1,250 bags at 13.45c, 2,000 bags at 13.50c, 250 bags at 13.45c; February, 250 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c; March, 750 bags at 12.90c, 1,000 bags at 12.95c, 1,000 bags at 13c, 1,250 bags at 12.95c; 1,500 bags at 12.90c; May, 250 bags at 12.60c; 1,000 bags at 12.55c; September, 500 bags at 12.40c; October, 250 bags at 12.35c, 500 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.40c; total, 13,000 bags.

Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for March. Total for day, 17,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.45@13.50	16.70@16.75
February	13.20@13.30	16.35@16.40
March	12.90@12.95	16.15@16.20
April	12.60@12.70	15.80@15.90
May	12.50@12.55	15.60@15.65
June	12.40@12.50	15.35@15.45
July	12.40@12.50	15.15@15.25
August	12.40@12.50	15.05@15.15
September	12.35@12.45	14.95@15.05
October	12.35@12.45	....@....
November	....@....	....@....
December	13.85@13.90	16.95@17.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	242,507
Arrivals—Ex-steamship Noordland, Rio via Europe	860
Ex-steamship New-York, Rio via Europe	1,000
Steamship Turquoise	7,957
	252,324
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	20,410
Total stock in New-York to-day	231,914
Total stock in Baltimore	15,533
Arrivals	....
	15,533
Deliveries yesterday	417—15,116
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,216
Arrivals	....
	26,216
Deliveries yesterday	965—25,251
Total stock in other ports	 40,367
Total stock in United States	272,281
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 10	80,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 10	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 10	105,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	211,000
Total	483,281
Same time 1893	446,974

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	16c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	27 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Puerto Cabello	16½@17½
Palo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bucono	16¾@17	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to choice	18¾@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	@19½
Nicaragua	17¾@18	San Salvador	17¾@18½
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is a trifle more active, with prices showing no change.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	27@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Trading is very fair, and the market rules firm, with supplies moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	.... $1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw were nominally lower through sales of a cargo of Demerara centrifugals at 11s, cost and freight, for 96° test; 2,000 bags do at 2⅜c, in bond to Canada, and 1,100 bags molasses sugar, 89°, at 1⅜c, in bond to do. Refined were fairly active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞@ 3
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅛@..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3¾	@4 1-16	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	3	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	3	1-16@4¼	
XXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3¼	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	5-16@3⅜	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3¼	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The export business continues of a limited character, and the jobbing movements are moderate and mostly in small lots, while there is no especial urging of supplies, and generally steady prices. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal; $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—There is the usual waiting on the part of buyers after a decline, and trading is light and altogether to fill current requirements. For fancy Western creamery there is an effort to support values, and 24c is asked quite generally, while for the under grades the feeling continues weak, as supplies are large, and but a small movement is noted. State dairy occasionally brings a little more than quoted, but, as a rule, is freely offered.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	@22
Creamery, seconds to firsts	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	@20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	@17
Dairy, tubs, thirds	@14
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	@20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	@18
Dairy, firkins, extras	@19
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	@17
Welsh, tubs, extras	@20
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@24
Creamery, firsts	@23
Creamery, seconds	@20
Creamery, thirds	@17
Creamery, June, extras	@21¼
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	@20
Imitation creamery, firsts	@19
Imitation creamery, seconds	@14
Dairy, firsts	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14½@..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	@13
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	@..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	@13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	@..

CHEESE—The market presents about the same general features noted of late. Trading is confined to jobbing lots, and in a small way. Fancy full-cream colored is sustained, while white is in an easy position. The best of the part skims are steady.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—Fancy fresh stock is scarce, and would exceed quotations. Quality and prices are irregular, 25c representing the best of the receipts of Western, and 24c for Southern. Refrigerator stock also weak, and moving out slowly. Limed are dull.

State and Pennsylvania	25 @26
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24½@25
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	22 @24
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	16 @16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.00@4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50@ 4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in free supply; quiet, but about steady for prime. Sweets in limited demand. Cabbages in moderate demand. Cauliflower in light supply and firm. Beans easy. Onions unchanged. Spinach easier.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.50@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 30
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.25
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 2.25
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	35@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@..
Sweets, Maryland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS — Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.62½@$6 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.12½@$5.50; Jersey, $5 @$5.25; pale, $2; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$28; Trenton front, $10@$20....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.55@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.55@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2.25 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand quiet, but prices held unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; do, clover mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 65@45c. Straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Deliveries on old contracts form the main business at present, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarck, new

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher, but Trading Greatly Restricted.

SUGAR MANIPULATION LESS MARKED

Regular Dividends for Manhattan and Western Union—St. Paul Earnings Encouraging—No Engagements of Gold for Export.

Trading on the Stock Exchange fell off materially yesterday, the transactions footing up only 150,000 shares, or considerably less than was done on several days recently in Sugar alone. Operations also were almost wholly of a professional character. There was some buying back of stock sold on Monday, particularly of Erie and St. Paul. The covering in the first named was based on the Drexel-Morgan circular, which omits to say specifically that the stock is to be assessed. St. Paul's earnings for the first week in December were regarded as encouraging, although the comparison is with a week of very poor results in 1893.

Prices were stronger as the day advanced. Manhattan was the most active stock outside of the industrials. It was weak in the morning on rumors that the dividend was to be reduced, but it recovered nearly all its decline on the declaration of the quarterly dividend at the usual rate. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Company also recommended that the usual quarterly dividend be declared by the Directors at their meeting to-day. The stock, however, was not active, and closed unchanged at 88⅛. The Granger stocks were dull, but closed fractionally higher.

Sugar manipulation was less pronounced, the fluctuations being confined to 1⅜ points, and the volume of trading greatly curtailed. It closed at 91⅛, a net gain of ¼. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding in the last half hour, probably covering by insiders. It was ½ higher at the close.

Notwithstanding the strength of the foreign exchange market, no gold was taken for shipment by to-day's steamers. The impression, however, is that exports will be made on Saturday. Advices from Washington were favorable to the passage of the bill repealing the anti-pooling clauses of the Inter-State Commerce act, and holders of stocks were inclined to be encouraged over the situation. The close was dull, but firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅜ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $113,579,433 and balances $6,706,227. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $374,326.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and strong. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87⅞@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅛@5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝@95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount, selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—15@20c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,380, and the exports for the same period $88,070,760. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
L. E. & O. S. W.—			
1st week Dec....	$128,352	$6,511	.....
Can. Pac.—			
1st week Dec....	382,000	2,000	.....
Den. & R. G.—			
1st week Nov....	143,700	7,900	.....
Int. & G. N.—			
1st week Dec....	98,654	3,408	.....
Mo., K. & T.—			
1st week Dec....	238,172	.....	$10,689
Mex. Cent.—			
1st week Dec....	175,751	13,300	.....
Mex. National—			
1st week Dec....	82,212	6,858	.....
N. Y., O. & W.—			
1st week Dec....	61,151	.....	211
R. G. West.—			
1st week Dec....	29,400	.....	3,300
St. L. S. W.—			
1st week Dec....	127,300	6,700	.....
Texas & Pacific—			
1st week Dec....	193,571	4,565	.....
Wabash—			
1st week Dec....	236,900	10,000	.....
W. N. Y. & P.—			
Month Nov.....	284,300	8,000	.....
Chi. & West Mich.,			
Oct.—			
Net earnings....	56,159	.....	15,772
Surplus.....	23,401	.....	15,772
D., L. & N., Oct.—			
Net earnings....	28,553	.....	972
Deficit	1,247	4,530	.....

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway reports for quarter ending Sept. 30: Gross earnings, 1894, $182,962, an increase of $10,608; operating expenses, $124,848, a decrease of $10,292; net earnings from operation, $58,115, a decrease of $10,901. Charges were $32,062, a decrease of $2,547, and net income $26,537, an increase of $23,278. The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $41,494; supplies on hand, $42,000; open accounts, $5,308; profit and loss surplus, $4,880.

The Maine Central reports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894: Gross earnings, $4,561,138, against $4,951,836 in 1893; operating expenses and taxes, $2,957,775, against $3,341,525; net earnings, $1,603,393, against $1,610,310; other income, $54,974, against $59,835; total revenue, $1,817,106, against $1,313,132; dividends, $298,512, against $276,248; surplus, $42,720, against $80,765.

The receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad report for November receipts of $89,930; expenditures, $94,479.

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company earned $43,915 in November, an increase of $5,148, and since Jan. 1, $313,063, an increase of $36,979.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Columbia	200
Commerce	182
Continental	125
Fourteenth Street	170
Greenwich	160
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
New-York County	510
Ninth National	120
Pacific	175
People's	206
Seaboard National	170
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	103
Seaboard National	170
United States National	110
Western National	

For the Convenience of Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Pension Bureau for some time past has been busily engaged in sending out circulars to pension claimants informing them that under an act of Congress passed at the last session fourth-class Postmasters are authorized to execute pension vouchers which will be accepted by pension agencies. By this arrangement pensioners will be saved considerable time and trouble in getting their money.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	38	38	38	38	37	39	100
American Cotton Oil	27	27	25¼	25¼	25¼	26	2,220
American Cotton Oil pf	69¾	69¾	69	69	68	69	685
American Express	109	109	109	109	110	113	2
*American Sugar Refining	90¼	91⅝	90¼	91⅛	91	91⅛	47,825
*American Sugar Refining pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	92¾	93⅛	50
American Tobacco	94	94½	93½	93½	94	94⅝	870
*Bay State Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	4½	1,255
Canada Southern	21¾	22½	21¾	21¾	22	22½	800
Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	50	50½	120
Chicago Gas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	18	100
Chicago & Alton	72¼	72¼	71¾	72	71⅞	72½	2,700
Chicago & Northwestern	147	147	147	147	145½	147	1
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	141	142⅜	2,670
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72	72	71½	72	72	72⅜	40
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58⅜	58⅝	58	58	58½	58⅝	6,860
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	119¾	120¼	120
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝	61¾	62	2,021
Consolidated Gas Co	129	130½	129	130	129½	130½	1,300
Delaware & Hudson	126	126⅝	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	126½	500
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159½	160¼	159½	160¼	160¼	161¼	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34⅝	34	34	33⅜	34⅝	250
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼	9⅝	4,800
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	100	101	310
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	111½	111½	111½	111½			100
General Electric	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	35½	35⅞	300
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3	3⅝	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	400
Illinois Central	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89	90	10
Laclede Gas	25½	27	25½	27	27	28	5,520
Laclede Gas pf	81½	82¾	81½	82¾	82	83	345
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	72	72	72	72	73	35
Lake Shore	134¾	134¾	134¼	134¼	134⅜	136	600
*Long Island Traction	14	14	14	14	13⅞	14	110
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	53¾	52⅞	53⅝	53½	53⅝	4,735
Manhattan Consolidated	105⅞	105⅞	103⅞	105¼	105⅞	105⅞	11,065
Mexican Telegraph	190	190	190	190	192	192	20
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¾	28	28¾	28¾	29	1,900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23	23	23	23	22⅞	23	100
*National Lead Co	38½	38⅞	38½	38¾	38½	39	225
New-Jersey Central	92	93½	92	93½	93⅜	93¼	2,625
New-York Central	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98	99⅛	5
N. Y. & New-Haven	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼	196¼	197	100
N. Y., Lake E. & Western	10¼	10½	9¾	10¼	10⅜	10½	12
N. Y., Lake E. & Western pf	22	22	22	22	23	23	10,450
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43½	22
Norfolk & Western	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½	100
Norfolk & Western pf	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	19	19½	252
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	10
Ontario & Western	17½	17⅞	17½	17¾	17⅜	17½	212
Pacific Mail	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	120
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾	4	100
Philadelphia & Reading	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	14⅞	15	250
Pullman Palace Car Co	155½	155½	155½	155½	154½	155½	9,100
St. Louis Southwestern	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	100
Southern Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝	44	377
Southern Railway	18¾	19	18¾	19	19	19½	20
Southern Railway pf	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾	12	300
Texas Pacific	36¾	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	37	37½	2,341
Union Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	652
United States Cordage	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝	210
United States Express	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝	800
United States Rubber	43	44	43	44	42	45	200
United States Rubber pf	43	43½	43	44	42	45	90
*United States Leather	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	98	1,900
*United States Leather pf	87½	88½	87½	88½	88½	89	100
Wabash pf	60	60	60	60	59¾	60	100
Wells-Fargo Express	114	114	113¾	114	113¾	114	110
Western Union Telegraph	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	105	115	920
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	9	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	43⅞	40	43⅞	41	43	3,840
							3,300
Total sales							70
*Unlisted.							150,273

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	113	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	
1,000		11,000	104⅝
Atch, Top & S F 4s		12,000	104¼
40,000	64½	Den & Rio Grande 4s	
5,000	64⅜	1,000	82¼
2,000@3	64⅜	D M & Ft D 1st 4s	
11,000	64½	1,000	83
4,000@3	64¾	East Tenn, Va & Ga	
Atch, Top & S F 2d		Cons Gold 5s	
3-4s, Class A		6,000	105
1,000@3	17⅜	Edison Elec Ill Co of	
5,000	17⅝	N Y 1st 5s	
10,000	17½	1,000	109
5,000	17⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
1,000	17⅝	3,000	99½
5,000	17⅝	Erie 2d Mortgage	
1,000@3	17⅞	7,000	115⅛
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s		Erie 4th Mortgage	
4,000	42½	5,000	114
Broadway & 7th Av		Ft Worth & D C 1st	
1st Cons 5s		5,000	74¼
10,000	111¼	2,000	74⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st		Gal, Har & San An	
5,000	86⅛	10,000	100
5,000	86	Gal, Har & San An	
2,000	86½	Mex & Pac Div 5s	
5,000	87	12,000	91½
7,000	86¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
3,000	87	5,000	90¾
Brooklyn Elev 2d		5,000@3	90⅛
5,000	53½	Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s	
5,000	54½	1,000	111¾
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st		H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
1,000	134½	10,000	63
Bur, C R & Nor 1st		Ill Central 4s, 1953	
Collat Trust 5s		9,000	98½
12,000	95	Int & Great Nor 3d	
5,000	95¾	8,500	25
Cent of N J G M 5s		Kansas Pacific 6s	
18,000	116	Denver Div	
Ches & O, R & A Div		Assented	
1st Cons 4s		12,000	108
15,000	96	Laclede Gaslight Co	
1,000	95¼	of St L 1st 5s	
2d Consol 4s		1,000	92⅞
1,000	89	4,000	93
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		4,000	93¼
50,000	75	Long Island G M 5s	
5,000	75¼	5,000@3	96¾
10,000	75	Louis & Nashville	
Chi, Bur & Quincy		Unified Gold 4s	
Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	77⅝
1,000	88¾	11,000	77½
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		L, N A & Ch 1st	
10,000	103	5,000	100
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		L, N A & Chi Cons	
6,000	124½	1,000	97
Chicago & Erie Inc		Met Elevated 1st	
13,000	25½	1,000	121½
5,000	25½	Mil & St Paul 1st	
12,000	25	Southwest Div 6s	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		1,000	117¾
Trust Receipts		2,000	118
2,000	42	Minn & St Louis 1st	
Chi & Northwestern		Iowa Extension	
Coupon Gold 7s		7,000	121¼
6,000	121¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	
Chi & W S F 6s		17,000	81⅛
Registered		5,000@3	81¼
5,000	117½	1,000	81⅜
Chi & Northwestern		Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	
30-Year Deb 5s		5,000	46¾
25,000	107	5,000	46¾
S F Deb 5s, 1933		Mo, Kan & East 1st	
Registered		2,000	84⅜
5,000	106	Missouri Pac 3d	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		10,000	108½
1,000	93	N Y, Ont & Western	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		Refunding 4s	
10,000	91	10,000	88
Total sales			

Mo Pac 1st Con 6s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	96	10,000	89
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		5,000	89⅛
5,000	66½	20,000	89⅛
5,000	66⅝	15,000	89⅛
N Y Central Ext 4s		10,000	89
5,000	103½	13,000	89¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		9,000@3	89¼
4,000	102¾	2,000	89¼
N Y Elevated 1st		St L & San Fran 2d	
3,000	111	Class A	
N Y, L Erie & West		500	113
New 2d Consol		Class B	
D, M & Co Eng Certs		4,000	114
5,000@3	65	Class C	
N Y, N H & H 4s		6,000	114
Cons Deb Certs		St Louis S W 1st	
All Installments Paid		5,000	62¾
1,000	137	2,000	62
Nor Pac 1st Coup		4,000	61¾
10,000	116	5,000	62
2,000	116½	St Paul, M & M 1st	
Nor Pac 1st Coup		Montana Ext 4s	
10,000	116⅜	2,000	85½
2,000	116½	4,000	85¼
Nor Pac 1st Reg		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	115¼	10,000	57
10,000	115⅛	9,000	57½
Nor Pac 2d Coup		Savannah & West 1st	
5,000	88½	10,000	54
Nor Pac 3d Coup		Spokane & Pal 6s	
10,000	60¼	Trust Receipts	
5,000	60¼	5,000	83
Ohio South G M 4s		Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	49	28,000	26¾
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
5,000	50½	20,000	26¼
2,000	50	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
1,000	50	1,000	74½
3,000	49⅞	Union Elevated 1st 6s	
Oregon Short Line 6s		6,000	107
2,000	87	6,000	85¾
Ore S L & U N Con		1,000	85¾
2,000	48	4,000	86
Phil & Reading		2,000	86¼
1st Pref Inc		10,000	85¾
15,000	27	Union Pac 1st, 1899	
2d Pref Inc		1,000	103¼
10,000	26¾	Union Pac 1st, 1899	
3d Pref Inc		Land Grant	
4,000	17¼	Guarantee Stamped	
3,000	14	4,000	97½
Phil & Read Gen 4s		10,000	97¾
1,000	75¾	U S Cordage Co 1st	
5,000	76	10,000	69
Phil & Read Def Inc		Wabash 1st 5s	
20,000	3½	13,000	105
Pitts & Western 1st		1,000	104⅞
5,000	83½	6,000	105
Rock Isl & Pitts Cons		Det & Chi Ext	
6,000	117½	2,000	99¼
St Louis & Cairo 4s		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
5,000	51	5,000	70¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s		5,000	70⅝
2,000	79	West Shore Gtd 4s	
St L & S Fr G M 6s		5,000@3	106½
15,000	103¼	6,000	106⅜
St L & S Fr G M 5s		9,000	106¾
3,000	92½	Registered	
South Pac of Cal 5s		4,000	105⅞
Consolidated		8,000	106
10,000	91½	W & Penn 1st	
So Pac, N Mex 1st		1,000	105
10,000	103¼	Wn Un Col Trust 5s	
St L & San Fr Con 4s		1,000	93½
20,000@15F	46½	Wiscon Cent Co 1st	
5,500	47	2,000	53¼
		10,000	53
			$1,191,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	139	144
Albany & Sus	165	175
American Coal	89	
American District Telegraph	35	49
American T. & C	91¼	
American Tobacco pf	105	109
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68
B. & So. Illinois pf	6	8
Boston Air Line pf	130	
Buffalo, R. & P	100¼	
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		20
Burlington, C. R. & N	40	60
Canadian Pacific	49	
Cedar F. & M	57½	58½
Central Pacific	4½	5½
Central & So. Am. Telegraph	111½	15½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	153	53
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	156	
Col. Fuel & Iron	8½	9
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	25½	26½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	70	90
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	17	3½
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	57½	17½
Commercial Cable	130	65
Consolidated Coal	30	
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	33
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	7	37
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
Erie Tel. & Tel	9	11½
Evansville & Terre Haute	51¾	
Flint & P. M	35	45
Flint & P. M. pf	8	11
Great Northern pf	100½	102
Homestake	17	18
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16	17
L. E. & W	86½	89
Long Island	6	7
L., N. A. & C	20	22
L., N. A. & C. pf	101	
Mah. Coal Road	106	
Mah. Coal Road pf	2	6
Manhattan Beach	50	60
Maryland Coal pf	2	5
Mexican Nationals certs	96½	98½
Michigan Central	28½	30
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. paid		
*Unlisted.		

Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. paid	46½	49
Minnesota Iron	39	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	14
Mobile & Ohio	17¾	19
Nash., Chat. & St. L	65	69
*National Lead pf	84½	85½
National Linseed Oil	18	20
National Starch	6½	8
National Starch 1st pf	50	55
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York, C. & St. Louis	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	73	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	
New-York, Susquehanna & West	15	15¼
Norfolk Southern	40	
North American	4	
Northern Pacific	4½	
Northwestern Tel	104½	
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	9	14
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation	20	
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Peoria & Eastern	2	2¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	31¾	33¼
P., C. & St. L. pf	42	44
Procter & Gamble	158	
Procter & Gamble pf	150	
Quicksilver	140	
Quicksilver pf	11	4
Rens. & Sar	14	15
R., W. & O	182	
St. Louis Southern	115¼	116
St. Louis S. W. pf	96	
St. J. & G. I	9¾	10
St. Paul & Duluth	5	
St. Paul & Duluth pf	21½	25
St. Paul & Omaha	85	95
St. P. & O. pf	33½	33¾
St. Paul, M. & M	110	115
Silver bullion certificates	107¼	109
Southern Cotton Oil	60⅜	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	60	60
Texas Pacific Land Tr	15½	16½
Toledo & Ohio Central	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	46	52
Tol., Ann A. & N. M	75	81
United States Cordage pf	2¼	3
United States Cordage gtd	15	16
U. P., D. & G	23	26
Wabash	3½	4¼
Wisconsin Central	6	6½
	3½	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	90⅛	91⅝	90¼	91	44,700
Am. Cot. Oil	27	27	25½	25½	90
Chicago Gas	72¼	72¾	71⅝	72¼	760
C., R. I. & P.	62⅛	62⅜	61½	61⅞	640
C., B. & Q.	72	72⅜	71⅜	72⅛	4,730
C., M. & St. P.	58⅜	58¾	58	58⅛	9,550
Chi. & N. W.	97⅝	98	97¼	98	150
Cent. of N. J	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞	93⅜	910
Consol. Gas	130	130½	130	130½	30
Dist. & C. F.	8⅝	9⅞	8⅝	9¼	220
Gen. Elec	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35½	160
Laclede Gas	26	27	26	27	500
Total sales					69,380

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	$5,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2,000
Chi. & N. P., 5s, cts	42	42	42	42	7,000
C., Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	3,000
M. & O. gen.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	5,000
Total sales					$54,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bur., C. R. & N. cn.	95	95	95	95	$3,000
Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.	3½	3½	3½	3½	12,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	10,000
Rock. I. 5s, c.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Wabash 2d	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	5,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Total sales					100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅝	283,000
					200

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94	98
American Lithograph pf	55	
American Bank Note		47½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	
American Typefounders' pf	3½	5
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	27	32½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	
†Atlantic Trust	190	
Barney Dumping Boat Co	200	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	6½	10¼
Barney & Smith Car Common	94	96
Beckton Construction pf	20	23
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.)	62¼	75
N. Y. Central	94	
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116½	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	
Brooklyn City Railroad	163¼	169¾
Brooklyn Elevated	10	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	65	67½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	
Brooklyn Traction	14½	15½
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	100¼	103
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	107	
Central Cross-Town	166	
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	67
Chn., Jack & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Chn., Jack & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds		
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	45	50
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	20	
Commercial Cable Co. stock	½	1½
Consolidated Electric Storage	130	
Consol. Electric Light 1st	1¾	2¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	80	
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91½	94
Continental Trust	71½	
*Cramp Shipyard stock	160	
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	97
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	155	
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108	62
Equitable Gas Co. of Brooklyn	108	111
Equitable Gas of New-York	182	185
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	
Eighth Avenue	285	98
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	27	
Farm

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
33 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE STOCK AND BOND HOLDERS
OF THE
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

At the request of a number of Security holders, the undersigned hereby call a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the above company for Wednesday, December 12, at 3 P. M., at 16 Broad St., for the purpose of considering the present condition of the property and the relation of the Olcott-Earle plan thereto.

Richard B. Hartshorne,
Henry T. Carey,
Jacob Scholle, } Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACE & BEACH, of Counsel.

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than **$8,100,000** of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with the committee. Engraved certificates, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, are now given for bonds deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Application for further deposits of bonds may be addressed to any member of the committee.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Sec., 54 Wall St., N. Y.
Nov. 26, 1894.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

Whereas the Controller of the Currency, under Section 5,205 of the United States Revised Statutes, has levied an assessment of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25 per cent.) upon the par value of the shares of the capital stock of this bank,

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That, pending the collection of said assessment, the stock transfer books of this bank be, and are hereby, closed from this date until further notice.

It is hereby certified that the above resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank on Dec. 7, 1894.

W. D. VAN VLECK,
Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

New-York and London, December 10th, 1894.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885, and Income Bonds:

Referring to our circulars of January 2, 1894, and April 2, 1894, and that of the N. Y., L. E. and W. R. R. Co. of January 2, 1894, under which we have received about $32,000,000 out of $38,000,000 bonds, we have now to inform you that, owing to well-known conditions in commercial and industrial affairs, the earnings of the Erie system have been and continue to be inadequate to meet the interest maturing on the proposed issue of new general mortgage bonds.

Nevertheless, it seems to us inexpedient to treat this inability of the Company to pay interest as an occasion for present foreclosure without giving a further chance to the Company, especially as payment of bondholders' subscriptions to the new bonds has not yet been called to provide the Company with money necessary to pay its floating debt.

It is therefore now proposed that the new bonds be issued with the coupons June 1st, 1894, and December 1st, 1894, attached, but stamped as subject to a contract with the Company which shall provide that they shall be paid, as soon as practicable, out of the first net earnings over and above the Railroad Company's requirements to meet interest and rentals accruing after December 1st, 1894, except in case a default on later coupons shall give power to foreclose, in which event the stamped coupons shall retain all their original rights. Before proceeding to carry this adjustment into effect, the concurrence of the holders of our reorganization receipts is required, AND WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF SUCH RECEIPTS AS DESIRE US TO CARRY OUT THE ABOVE PLAN TO PRESENT THEM WITHOUT DELAY AT OUR OFFICES IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON, IN ORDER THAT THEIR APPROVAL MAY BE STAMPED THEREON.

When such approval shall have been given to a satisfactory extent, we shall be in a position where we can proceed with the execution of the plan and with the delivery of the new bonds in place of those deposited, so that thenceforth the Company may be held to strict compliance with the terms of the mortgage, or suffer its penalties. The new bonds for the cash subscriptions will, of course, be deliverable EX all past due coupons, the buyer paying for interest accrued only from December 1st, 1894.

If, however, the business of the Company shall continue to indicate that it will be unable to pay the coupon due June 1st, 1895, it is understood that the approval of this circular, when stamped upon our receipts, constitutes full and continuing authority to us to take whatever action we may deem best for the interest or enforcement of the bonds against which our receipts are held, instead of delivering the new bonds.

It is proper that we should state plainly that unless this approval be given we shall have no alternative but to abandon the plan of reorganization, in which event the bondholders will lose the benefit of the valuable full foreclosure rights provided under the new mortgage, and which, in our opinion, could not be again obtained.

All powers hereunder, vested in Drexel, Morgan & Company in New-York, will, after January 1st, 1895, pass to, and be exercised by, their successors, J. P. Morgan & Co.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
LONDON.

Reorganization of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Referring to the previous notice, the undersigned committee invites bondholders and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of other companies comprised in the Union Pacific system to deposit their securities under a preliminary agreement which has been prepared for their protection. Copies of this agreement, specifying the securities, may be obtained from either of the depositaries.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE WITH:

The Mercantile Trust Co., New-York City.
The American Loan & Trust Co., Boston., Mass.
J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England.
Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland.

The agreement provides that, in case any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when submitted by the committee, or in case no plan shall be submitted before the 4th of March next, he may withdraw his securities without charge within thirty days thereafter.

As soon as possible application will be made to list the certificates of deposit upon the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Boston, London, and Amsterdam.

July 10, 1894.

CALVIN S. BRICE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
H. L. HIGGINSON,
SAMUEL CARR,
} Committee.
L. M. SCHWAN,
W. E. GLYN,
} Secretaries.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
JOHN W. SIMPSON,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
of Counsel.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA R. R. CO.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, have undertaken to act as a Bondholders' Committee, under an agreement filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, dated Nov. 26, 1894.

Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New-York, under said agreement, on or before FEBRUARY 1ST, 1895.

Foreign bondholders may, with like effect, within the same period, deposit their bonds and coupons with Messrs. Borthwick, Wark & Company, 11 Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E. C.

Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities, and so soon as practicable will be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the agreement can be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Wm. C. Sheldon & Co., New-York.
ROBERT MACLAY,
Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., New-York.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, New-York.
SIMON WORMSER,
I. & S. Wormser, New-York.
Bondholders' Committee.
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary.
38 Broad Street, New-York.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

Boston and New-York
Air Line Preferred
Wanted.
HERBERT A. EATON,
6 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

1875	593	1520	139	1246	418	1053	1362	2161
876	2225	429	1496	1347	2446	1272	2019	226
559	2148	2113	1400	225	893	1865	2389	1995
711	95	1767	2234	235	753	1916	621	1224
1801	1638	1609	376	2110	340	1908	1034	1150
1724	2466	1026	132	529	570	1481	10	2144
430	1070	824	2242	1131	91	1502	1600	1009
1453	2464	2369	472	2118	2395	1915	1904	1338
973	849	232	814	480	2321	1144	2105	2128
735	394	1819	1352	35	2048	1052	524	2394
2377	1490	550	1440	483	231	1336	990	398
1970	1885	657	2233	2450	1689	2335	2117	985
637	1118	2469	1197	1610	1927	2059	1459	786
1749	99	1163	2133	2296	854	689	56	1855
2180	235	1576	465	2346	1303	368	827	1145
717	17	887	2366	2122	1883	2155	65	511
2366	1924	839	421	1330	2266	700	1331	670
852	1433	648	1069	1847	729	1723	1890	1815
1917	1312	1843	317	1661	2306	1069	359	810
2354	2484	1983	996	2345	2424	1939	1149	2241
60	258	392	537	2208	1690	1988	2201	1412
412	2046	1292						

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Lm., No. 22 Old Broad St., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1895.

Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1894.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
EDWIN D. ATKINS, } Trustees.
C. H. COSTER of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: WALTER B. HORN, Notary Public, Kings County; certificate filed in New-York County.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$6,000 Spartanburg Water Works Co. 6 p. c. 2d Mtge. Gold Bds., 1905, Feb., 1894, coups. on, (Hypd.)
$6,000 Newark (Ohio) Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1905, April, 1894, coups. on, (Hypd.)
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
$1,000 United States Illuminating Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$3,000 New-Jersey Steamboat Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
1 Right New-York Society Library.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
40 shares Broadway Insurance Co.
$1,000 Prescott & Arizona R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1916, July, 1893, coups. on.
25 shares Nicaragua Canal Construction Co., (Certf. of Dep.)
100 shares Robinson Consld. Mining Co.
20 Interest Jackson Navigation Asso.
31.36 shares Kanawha Improvement Co.
(By order of executrix.)
$3,000 Belleville and Carondelet R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Consld. and Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 International and Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,000 City of Elizabeth (N. J.) 4 p. c. Adjustment Bd., 1922.
$5,000 Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1896.
$3,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern R'way Co. Consld. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 St. Louis, Kan. City and No. R. R. Co. (St. Charles Bridge) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908.
$2,000 Chic., St. Louis and Paducah R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids and Nor. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
278 shares N. J. & New-York R'way Co., (Hypd.)
35 shares German-American Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Norwich Insulated Wire Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, (Trust Co. Certf.)
60 shares Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Co.
25 shares Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
25 shares American Union Life Ins. Co.
75 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., Memphis, Tenn.
$60,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
187½ shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated R.R.
$80,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
250 shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R.
56 shares Third Ave. R. R. Co.
$500 Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Scrip of 1888.
$10,000 Madison Square Garden 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1919.
125 shares Madison Square Garden Co.
40 shares Manhattan Co. Bank.
8 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, (subject to 25 per cent. assessment.)
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Consld. 4 per cent. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1919, Jany, 1892, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
37 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, 17 Broad St., New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Books for transfer of the $10,000 First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.
FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1895. Checks will be mailed to preferred stockholders of record. For the purposes of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 8, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895.

C. C. WAITE, President.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS R'WAY CO.
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

The coupons maturing June 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1894, inclusive, from Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Co. Southwestern Extension mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., with interest at 6 per cent. to Dec. 12, 1894, on which date interest ceases.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY:

A final dividend of Nine Per Cent., proceeds of sale of remaining assets of the Company, will be paid to stockholders of said Company at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 90 Broadway, on demand, and on surrender of shareholders' certificates. WM. P. DIXON,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894. Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN ELEVATED R. R. CO.,
No. 31 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED R. R. CO., and the election of its Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the year 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said company, No. 31 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Preparatory to said meeting the stock transfer books of this company, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1894, and reopened on Thursday, the 3d day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELBERT SNEDEKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
160 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Francis F. Marbury,	John W. Condit,
Thomas Scott,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
John M. Burke,	Charles H. Lowerre,
Mahlon Apgar,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
William H. Montanye,	Walter R. Wood,
Henry C. Mortimer,	David J. Burtis,

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1895:
Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming, William M. Farrington.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Lindley Murray, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

POPULIST BILLS KILLED

The Senate Done with Legislative Patent Remedies.

WITTILY DENOUNCED BY MORRILL

The Senator Points Out the Absurdity of Trying to Make Everybody Happy and Prosperous by Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The venerable Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, entertained the Senate to-day with one of his witty speeches. It was on the subject of Populistic panaceas for financial troubles, and, on his motion, all the bills introduced as such measures of universal prosperity and happiness were postponed indefinitely.

Senator Morrill referred to the nine Senate bills which he had been directed by the Committee on Finance to report adversely, and asked for their indefinite postponement. In order that the Senate might have some conception of these bills, he asked the Clerk to read the list presented by their number and titles, with such additional words as will indicate their leading propositions and the probable appropriation carried. Then was presented the following showing:

S. 1,787—A bill directing the Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of non-interest-bearing twenty-five-year bonds, not to exceed one-half of the assessed value of the property of any State, Territory, county, township, municipality, or incorporated town or village, said bonds to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to issue full legal tender Treasury notes to the face value of said bonds (estimated)—$12,000,000,000.

S. 1,892—A bill to provide for the issue of $2,500,000,000 in legal tender Treasury notes, to be loaned to States, counties, townships, villages, and individual citizens, without interest—$2,500,000,000.

S. 1,000—A bill authorizing a sufficiency of declaratory—not promissory—full—not partial—legal tender money, not in excess of the sum of $1,000 per capita, to establish systems of co-operation, and for other purposes—$68,000,000,000.

S. 325—A bill to increase the circulating medium by issuing Treasury notes to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in lawful money of the United States—$300,000,000.

S. 486—A bill to authorize the issue of $600,000,000 in declaratory legal tender money and for other purposes, and forthwith call in all bonds for immediate redemption—$600,000,000.

S. 916—A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all silver bullion mined in the United States that may be mined at $1.29 per ounce, less the charge for coining, and that full legal-tender notes shall be issued to eight times the value of the silver bullion so purchased, not exceeding $50,000,000 per month, and to continue for three years—$1,800,000,000.

S. 1,050—A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined all gold and silver now in possession of the Government, and also to have coined a sufficient amount of legal-tender paper money to make the whole amount of paper, gold, and silver money $6,000,000,000—$6,000,000,000.

S. 1,177—A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and issue Treasury notes to an amount equal to $3.50 for every $1 worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States, not set apart or reserved by law (estimated)—$300,000,000.

S. 2,020—A bill directing the Secretary to pay off all interest-bearing obligations, all Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, and to issue paper money to the amount necessary to pay as aforesaid, and also to pay all salaries of officers, or wages, and all appropriations made by Congress whatsoever—$2,000,000,000.

Then said Senator Morrill: "There are three more bills now lying on the table, half born, like Milton's King of Beasts, 'pawing to get their hinder parts,' with the umbilical cord not yet severed, and I will ask the Clerk also to read this list, from which they will be seen to have a morganatic connection with those already presented, though it may not be acknowledged, as such connections seldom are acknowledged."

The following were then read by the Clerk:

S. 1,300—A bill to appropriate $6,300,000 for immediate use in relieving want and destitution, but not to exceed in any State $1 for every ten inhabitants—$6,300,000.

S. 976—A bill to establish a bureau of loans on real estate and personal property and to provide for the issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to $1.50 for every $1 worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to or coming into the possession of the United States, except the redemption fund (estimated)—$800,000,000.

S. 595—A bill to provide for the immediate issue and circulation of $250,000,000 of Treasury notes—$250,000,000.

Bills Offered by Request.

The Senator then proceeded on some vigorous comments, saying:

It is hardly necessary to say that these hungry bills, big, bigger, and biggest, nine of them asking for nine or ten times more money than there is now in use by the whole world, were unanimously reported adversely by the Committee on Finance. Nothing more, as the committee conceived, could have been expected, saving brief post-mortem obituaries. The bills, many of them, may have been reluctantly introduced by request, and therefore not very tenderly nursed, even by their eminent and able godfathers. Responsibility for such eccentricities ought not to be asked of Senators, and should any member be charged with their real authorship I hope he would be able to plead in defense an alibi. With no reasons offered for the introduction of these multitudinous billion-dollar bills, a sufficient reason for the adverse report would appear to have been that they were all death-stricken from an overdose of the legal-tender nostrum at their birth, administered by the accoucheur.

One of these bills proposed an issue of legal-tender money forty times greater per capita than any we have ever had. Another proposed to purchase all the silver bullion that might be offered at $1.00 29-100 per ounce. Figuratively speaking, the bills were all of one brood and of the same feather—birds of inflation, none game, none worth a charge of powder, but legislative dodos, unlikely ever to be seen on earth again. No one who reads these bills will need to be bored by further arguments for their condemnation without benefit of clergy.

I do not suppose there are more vagaries or political tomfooleries put afloat here than in other countries. Occasionally they come forth here without fatherhood, frisk about through dog days, and then disappear, leaving no bubble in sight to show where they sank. We also have some pushing, fanatical theories wearing the mask of political reform, and as sure to give the world the millennium, and not more so, than was the philosopher's stone to turn everything it touched into gold.

Some minor political parties come and go like those diseases which afflict nobody but once. Such parties, usually destitute of constitutional stamina, are ephemeral, and are soon compelled to hoist any flag and set sail for "Cowes and a market." A recent example of such an ephemeral, advertised with as much technical veracity as any patent medicine, is the "Populist," and leading astray many good men, appears to have politically pockmarked and discredited two or three of our sister States, but the grotesqueness on its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its further domination. The eagerness of many politicians and of some parties in the minority to obtain ascendancy in the control of public affairs leads them to present pretentious and lofty-flying platforms for support, which, after the gusty winds of a single season, only fatally bewitch antiquated office seekers, wire pullers with no wires to pull, and a few juvenile cranks tarrying at Jericho.

The Populist Creed.

A synopsis of a crotchety creed, as propagated by the Governors of Kansas and Colorado, and in second-hand use by such brotherly charlatans as Coxey and Debs, may be briefly epitomized as follows:

1. The Government must reduce the standard of a legal tender dollar to 50 cents worth or less of silver, and coin paper declaratory money for circulation not less than $1,000 per capita.

2. The Government must issue declaratory money and call in all bonds, and loan without interest $800,000,000 in paper money to such persons as the Shylocks on the Rialto refuse to trust.

3. The Government must repeal all tariff and internal revenue laws, impose an impartial income tax on the rich, and furnish work and provide $6,000,000,000 to pay all those who may stupidly desire to work.

4. The Government must have all railroads under its control, and carry freight without profit, and provide parlor cars for all passengers without extra charge or tips to waiters.

5. The Treasury Department must issue sufficient paper money to pay all salaries, pensions, and appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Government.

6. The Government must make its last will and testament with the State of Kansas and its residuary legatee in the presence of three witnesses.

These cranks' overtures and many more equally sane, perhaps, eclipse those of Absalom when he sought the life of David, his father, and said: "Oh, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice." "So the people," it is written, "went out into the field against Israel, and the battle was in the wood of Ephraim. And Absalom met the servants of David. And Absalom rode upon a mule, and the mule went under the boughs of a great oak, and he was taken up between the heavens and the earth; and the mule that was under him rode away."

This party needs to be reminded, while fighting against Israel, that the mule under Absalom rode away. And we must not forget that this party has not presented its measures anywhere as bashful jests, but has paraded them as the crowning wisdom of modern statesmanship, for which those like Gov. Waite are ready to ride up to their bridle bits in blood.

Some rude and unhealthy theories are separated from the bills now adversely reported by such thin partitions that it might seem invidous to give them no general or particular attention, especially as their supporters might prefer—like Lord Brougham—to go without commendation rather than without any notice at all.

Only Few Rich Senators.

Senator Morrill referred to the "splenetic charges" that great wealth had been wrongfully distributed—especially to Senators—and has created "abounding plutocrats." He briefly expressed the declaration that there is no entailed wealth under our Constitution, and that here the children of the wealthy, trained neither to economy nor to labor, often exchange places in succeeding generations with the children of the poor, schooled to industry and frugality, and said:

"Few men of great wealth here obtain political preferment, and those who have come to the front have generally succeeded on personal merits," and among those whom he showed as reckoned among those who had received few or no political decorations, he mentioned such wealthy celebrities as Capt. Clapp of Portland, Billy Gray of Boston, (once Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts;) Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, John W. Garrett of Baltimore, and Corcoran of Washington. "The Astors, Vanderbilts, and Goulds of our great commercial metropolic," he said, "appear to be equally neglected, or, possibly, equally destitute of political ambition.

"The financial fortunes of nearly all of our Presidents," continued the Senator, "were limited. The fortunes of those foremost in popular favor, like Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, were especially limited.

Persons of moderate wealth, living generously often have their estates largely overestimated. From the loud braying of long-earned political donkeys, many have supposed that the Senate of the United States was a selected body of millionaires, when perhaps not more than two or three of its eighty-odd members have any valid title to that much-envied epithet of opprobrium. Though a few were born with a silver spoon in their mouth, some part of the members achieved in early vocations some substantial success, and yet it is probable that a large majority of the body would be unable to maintain their families in Washington during the sessions of Congress but for their salaries. They have the blessing of Agur, neither poverty nor riches.

It is also to be feared that we are overstocked with amateur cobblers, eager in every emergency to bring out from the profound recesses of their vest pockets ready-made constitutional amendments, adapted, when slightly lubricated, to their own peculiar circumstances. Some smart Americans will not be overlooked, as they have precociously discovered that they are not village Hampdens, "born to blush unseen," and should no longer be estopped from holding and adorning tip-top official positions. This obvious injustice is hard to bear by the unappreciated when lofty positions are so often in sight, (a Consul in China, or Peru, perhaps, closed last week,) and, as Lincoln once quaintly observed, "There are more pegs than holes," the grievance, it is claimed, must be reformed, not by fewer pegs, nor by more holes, but by a fundamental constitutional remedy that will make it easy to obtain public trusts without civil-service bolting, and without obtrusive competition. In the old Bay State one cobbler out of a job would give the executive all power to make appointments without the advice or concurrence of any co-ordinate branches of the Government. In the Old Dominion other constitutional crazy-quilt makers would not have United States Senators chosen by the Legislatures of States, but would have them nominated by a party convention, and elected as quick as lightning by the people.

Madison, a statesman for all time, never dreamed how flippantly the Constitution, made by him and signed by Washington, might be blasphemed or botched and perverted. Rich in her country's historic fame as the Old Dominion was, she can ill afford, for cheap pinchbeck bijoutry, to impeach and discard her ancient and priceless jewels, "that, on the outstretched forefinger of all time" were placed to "sparkle forever."

Immigration Not an Unmixed Blessing.

Our country often appears to have been afflicted with too much of prosperity, of having an excess of what heretofore have been regarded as the best evidences of prosperity. The growth of the United States in population has been phenomenal, but for some years the increase on the gallop of European emigrants have been so largely of an undesirable and incongruous character as to wholly confound its claims as a blessing, and the motley influx now adds little to our grandeur or pride, whether figuring in rotund statistics or in the shame of bloated municipalities. If we have not shut out Chinamen, Japan appears willing to make them all stay at home, and we can give some attention to other hoodlums whose ways are also "dark and peculiar." "The tariff was claimed by those in power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Caesarian delivery of the tariff reform bantling, and the progressive Treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agony of a surplus, which long ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether of a surplus or of a deficiency. Two years ago some thought that we had too much of McKinleyism. More now think that we have got too much of Wilsonism. The tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring out even the President in dreaming dreams, alas, of iron and coal.

The recent unparalleled output of our silver mines has been so excessive as to depreciate the value of silver one-half throughout the commercial markets of the world, and now everywhere threatens the stability of money standards. A legal tender of 412½ grains of silver, worth only 48 cents, will merely reduce the old standard dollar to 48 cents and nominally double the value of all rich estates. As the boy told his father, calling a calf's tail a legal tender leg will make a five-legged calf. Queerly enough, we have the misery of too much of a good thing, clearly demonstrating that one-half of the annual silver product, requiring but one-half the labor cost, would be of equal value to that of the present total output. Surely we might be "happy with the half were the other dear half away."

Senator Morrill thought the majority of the mercantile world would agree with him that "our Government, by the purchases, under the act of 1890, of silver bullion at the market price, greatly stimulated its production"; but, instead of increasing its value, as was predicted, its price fell from $1.12 per ounce to 69 cents per ounce, and the loss on the silver so purchased would, at its present value, now be computed at over $51,000,000. He added:

Danger of Free Coinage.

Based on this recent experience, is it not manifest, if the measure of the free coinage of silver were now by any possibility to prevail, that 100 cents for 412½ grains of silver instead of 48 cents, the present market price, would again temporarily largely increase its production and soon reduce its value so low that its sufferance as a standard money metal would be abandoned by the commercial world? Certainly the recent loss by our people of $51,000,000 on depreciated silver would be quickly eclipsed. We can escape from this catastrophe if we only wait—and we shall not have to wait long—and leave silver unentangled by vain talk about our miraculous fiat power to do

THE FATHER HER LAWYER

W. W. MacFarland Asks for Alimony for His Daughter, Mrs. Furniss.

INHUMAN TREATMENT IS ALLEGED

William P. Furniss's Counsel Says the Wife Deserted Her Husband and Refused to Live with Him.

William W. MacFarland, the well-known lawyer, formerly partner of ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, appeared in court yesterday as the advocate of his daughter in a divorce suit, in a motion to compel the payment of alimony.

The unusual spectacle of a father in this rôle was made doubly interesting by the eloquence of Mr. MacFarland's pleading and by the fact that the defendant, his son-in-law, is William P. Furniss, a member of one of the best-known families in New-York.

"This unhappy little woman," said Mr. MacFarland, "married this man against the protests of her parents. All too late she discovered her horrible mistake. She was finally compelled to take refuge in her father's house to save her life."

Mr. MacFarland added that the defendant had brought a secret and fraudulent action for divorce in New-Jersey.

Mr. MacFarland's daughter, who is Mrs. Hettie Furniss, is suing for a limited divorce, alleging brutality, inhuman treatment, and other causes.

In opposition to the motion for alimony J. A. Welch, counsel for the husband, stated to the court that Mr. and Mrs. Furniss had lived at Bergen Point, N. J., where, the lawyer said, the defendant always provided for his wife and children. Early in 1885 Mr. Furniss was taken to a sanitarium at Vineland, N. J., and at that time the plaintiff deserted her husband and went to live with her father.

By this act, it was claimed, the plaintiff waived her right to any support from her husband, especially as the husband offered her a home and support subsequently.

But two years ago the plaintiff sent a letter to her husband, in which she said that when she left him he promised to support her should she ever ask for it, and thereupon he made her an allowance of half his income. In January last, it is stated, Mr. Furniss heard that his wife was talking disparagingly of him, and he at once shut off her allowance and brought an action in New-Jersey for divorce on the ground of abandonment.

This action by the plaintiff, Mr. Welch said, was brought to forestall the New-Jersey action. The plaintiff, he said, had lived apart from her husband for years, and now, when the burden on the father became somewhat heavy, she comes to the husband for support.

In answer to an allegation that the wife left her husband because the latter wanted his wife to live with his mother, Mr. Welch said that this was occasioned from the fact that it became necessary for the defendant to leave the sanitarium at Vineland, and he asked his wife and mother to go over to a hotel preparatory to their returning to the home at Bergen Point.

The sanitarium was discovered to be a very bad place, being under the control of a class of people calling themselves "The Order of the New Life." A certain Dr. Bowen was at its head, and Mr. Welch stated that the place became so bad and the stories of the morals there so shocking that the inhabitants of the town of Vineland finally raided it and drove the proprietor and the "Order of the New Life" out of town.

Mr. Welch characterizes the complaint of the plaintiff as trivial and inconsequential, "a mere mass of stuff in which there was not one allegation on which a suit for separation could be based."

At the conclusion of Mr. Welch's address, Mr. MacFarland said that there was new matter in the affidavits presented by the defendant, and Judge Patterson, before whom the motion was made in the Supreme Court, set the further argument for to-morrow, to give the plaintiff time to examine the defendant's affidavits and reply thereto.

Solon Humphries, formerly receiver of the Wabash Railroad and a trustee of the Morgan estate, has been made a party to the suit as trustee of the estate of Mr. Furniss. A preliminary injunction is now pending against Mr. Humphries, as trustee, restraining him from paying to the defendant any part of the latter's income, the injunction having been issued pending the disposition of yesterday's motion.

CHARGES AGAINST AN ALBANY BANK

Receiver of the Treadwell Company Given Permission to Sue.

Arthur L. Andrews, receiver of the George C. Treadwell Company, has been granted permission by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court to bring an action against the First National Bank of Albany to set aside a judgment for $20,996.16 which was obtained against the company last February.

It is charged that the judgment was collusively obtained by the bank, with the consent of some of the officers of the company, based upon a false and fraudulent claim of the bank against the company, upon promissory notes which the company never made or authorized and which the bank knew were never authorized.

It is stated in the petition that the notes were unlawfully and collusively signed by the President of the company about Aug. 11, 1893, and were without consideration and without the authority of the company. For these notes goods to the amount of about $26,000 were transferred to the bank as collateral security for the pretended indebtedness and are now held by the bank. It is desired to prevent the bank from disposing of this property until steps can be taken to set aside the judgment.

A DECISION AGAINST MISS HUNT.

She Must Pay a Five Per Cent. Tax on a Legacy of $700,000.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has decided that Ellen D. Hunt, niece of the late Wilson G. Hunt, who died some months ago, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $7,000,000, will have to pay a tax of about $35,000 upon the bequest of $700,000 which was given to her under the will of her uncle.

She claimed that her legacy should be taxed at the rate of 1 per cent. only, upon the ground that for ten years prior to his death, Mr. Hunt stood in the relation of parent toward her, instead of 5 per cent. required to be paid upon bequests to collateral heirs.

When Miss Hunt went to live with her uncle, he exacted a promise from her that she would never leave him, and for nine years prior to his death she was never away from him. She received one-tenth of her uncle's estate, and the bulk of it he gave to his brother, to whom Mr. Hunt was very grateful for having saved him from bankruptcy at a critical period of his business career.

The Surrogate finds that Mr. Hunt always spoke of Miss Hunt as his niece, and not as his adopted daughter, and he also refers to her in the will as his niece. While such a declaration in the will would be by no means conclusive that such a relation existed, still its absence in the instrument in question is an indication that the testator never contemplated that the legal relation had ever been assumed by him.

NO RIGHT TO DISSECT THE BODY

Suit over an Autopsy Made After a Wife's Protest.

The doctors of this city, who cut up bodies of people who die while under their charge, regardless of the protests or feelings of surviving relatives, seem not to have taken the lessons of the past to heart.

Thomas F. Foley was the husband of Mrs. Anna Foley, and was at work at the Windsor Flats, at 1,700 Broadway, on May 16, last. He fell through the elevator shaft and fractured several ribs and sustained other injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and within three hours died. Mrs. Foley demanded her husband's body, so that she might take it home and prepare it for burial, and she strenuously objected to any autopsy being performed.

Notwithstanding her protest, an autopsy was performed upon the body of her husband in her presence, she says, and it was terribly mutilated. She has therefore brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages from Dr. Charles Phelps, who was the hospital physician.

The doctor demurred to the complaint upon the ground that Mrs. Foley did not have legal capacity to sue, and also that the facts stated in the complaint were not sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Beach yesterday overruled the demurrer, and, in giving judgment for Mrs. Foley, decided that the right of Mrs. Foley to the custody and possession of her husband's body for interment is unquestionable, and it naturally follows that any unlawful interference with that right is actionable. He gives the doctor leave to answer the complaint on payment of costs.

Will of Mrs. Ruth C. Delamater.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Ruth C. Delamater, widow of the former proprietor of the Delamater Iron Works, which has been filed in the office of the Surrogate, disposes of an estate estimated to be worth nearly $500,000. Mrs. Delamater died last week.

She gives almost all of her fortune to her six children—Laura D. Bevin, Adah Vegin, Sarah D. Robinson, Lidia D. Robins, William Delamater, and Zellah D. Moore. She also makes some provision for her sister, Lydia S. Frost; her brother-in-law, John O. Stevens, and the cousins of her late husband, Cornelius H. Delamater, and Mrs. Jane C. Havens.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Giegerich and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, are hearing testimony in a suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Frankfort against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, in which she seeks to recover $10,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that, on Oct. 25, 1891, while she was attempting to board an elevated train at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, the engineer started the engine too soon, and she was knocked down and dragged along, sustaining serious injuries of the head and spine.

—"Dr." John Johnson of 38 West Thirty-second Street was sentenced to five years in State prison by Judge Martine yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. He is charged with swindling a number of people out of sums ranging from $50 to $200 each. He represented himself as the President of the New-York Medical Company, and advertised for agents, stipulating that cash security must be given. In this way, he got hold of a considerable amount of money, which he refused to return.

—The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against James Ray, for manslaughter. It is charged that on Nov. 17, during an altercation, Ray struck James Dwyer with his fist. Dwyer fell, his head striking the pavement. His skull was fractured, and he died shortly afterward.

—James Williams is suing, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Andrews, for $10,000 damages for the loss of the services of his son, who, he alleges, was struck in the eye with a brick by James C. Allen, a dealer in lumber and building supplies at the foot of Forty-eighth Street.

—Judge Lacombe yesterday appointed Charles Steele, a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street, a master to take testimony concerning all the claims on behalf of creditors of the Equitable Mortgage Company, to enable the receivers to make an early settlement.

—Upon an application of Deputy Attorney General Hogan, Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Austen G. Fox referee, to take testimony on the report of the receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank.

—Mrs. Wilhelmina Chaever's divorce suit against her husband, John Chaever, came up for trial before Judge Dugro, but was put over because of insufficiency of proof of service of the summons and complaint.

—Mrs. Helen Flint's suit for absolute divorce from her husband, Thomas Flint, was on trial before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court yesterday. Flint did not defend and decision was reserved.

—Judge Fredman in the Superior Court yesterday granted Mrs. Annie W. Sackett an absolute divorce from her husband, James W. Sackett.

—In John E. Wolf's action against his wife, Mary, for absolute divorce, yesterday, testimony was taken and decision reserved by Judge Dugro.

—Several witnesses were called before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify regarding the affairs of the Harlem River Bank.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices, except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 108—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jennie L. Geiger.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of John F. Dillon for the plaintiff in error.

No. 110—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in errror, vs. A. McElroy, and

No. 111—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. Wheeler.—Ordered for settlement on motion of John F. Dillon for the plaintiff in error.

No. 631—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Argument continued by John F. Dillon for the appellant, by John D. Kernan and Simon Sterne for the appellees, concluded by Mr. John F. Dillon for the appellant.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

The day call for Wednesday, Dec. 12, will be as follows: Nos. 104, 105, 107, 12, 55, 169, 113, 115, 116, and 118.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Re Taxable Transfer of Property—Estate of the Rev. Nicholas Balleis; People ex rel. William J. Supple, appellant, vs. Utica Common Council; People ex rel. Tiffany & Co., appellants, vs. James A. Roberts and Frank Campbell, as Controller; Cornelius W. H. Elting vs. Charles W. Dayton, appellant; Alice Crocker and another vs. Lester A. Lewis, appellants, and James H. Watson and another, respondents; Charles S. Fairchild and another vs. Margaret D. Edson, appellant; impleaded with New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, respondent; Selser Brothers Company, appellant, vs. Potter Produce Company.—Order affirmed with costs.

H. Koehler & Co., vs. James W. Brady, appellant.—Order of General Term reversed; that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in the Supreme Court and in this court.

Charles DeKay Townsend, appellant, vs. Emma M. Work; Chester W. Chapin, representing the Niagara Falls Racing Association, appellant, vs. Ensign H. Clark, stockholder, respondent; Nelson H. Salisbury, assignee, vs. Doré Lyon et al., appellants, (two cases.)—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

The People, appellants, vs. Alex Meakim et al.—Judgment affirmed on opinion of Judge Ingraham below.

The People, appellants, vs. Charles W. Gardner.—Order of General Term modified so as to simply reverse the judgment of conviction and new trial granted.

The People vs. Eugene A. Marvin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below.

Ada Brooks vs. The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, appellant; John Turton vs. New-York Recorder Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Lizzie Breil vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

George W. Allen vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge O'Brien. All concur, (Chief Judge Andrews and Judges Peckham and Gray, in result,) except Judge Earl, who votes to modify the judgment by striking out so much of the damages as were allowed for the time subsequent to the commencement of the action, and to affirm the judgment as thus modified.

Valentine E. N. Cook, appellant, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment entered on report of referee affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Jacob A. Zimmerman and another, appellants, vs. Christen Jourgensen.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellants; Frank Rudd for respondent.

Amelia Bernstein vs. James Nealis, appellant.—Argued by William R. Page for appellant; A. Stein for respondent.

Pauline E. Colburn vs. Adam Marshall et al., appellants.—Argued by J. I. Fowler for appellants; William Henderson for respondent.

Louis Knell et al., vs. William Stephan and another, appellants.—Argued by William H. Henderson for appellant; C. S. Cary for respondents.

Day calendar for to-day is Nos. 458, 610, 611, 910, 906, 505, 535, 612.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

68—Dohn vs. Dawson. 56—Brett vs. Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. 80—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 68—Hart vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 47—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 92—Goodwin vs. Coddington. 41—Terry vs. Rothschild. 71—Wilkinson vs. Davies. 46—Friedman vs. Rose. 76—Blum vs. Dyer. 60—Edson vs. Parsons. 74—W. Jacoby & Co. vs. Payson.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Schraeder vs. Coatsville Rolling Mill Company. 2—Lupton vs. Ackley. 3—Grose vs. Shane.

Class II.—4—Levey vs. Kiernan News Agency.

Class IV.—5—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Glass. 6—Conkling vs. Zerega. 7—Union Trust Company vs. Dunbar. 8—Blair vs. Blair.

Class VI.—9—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 10—Savage vs. Warner.

Class VII.—11—Lopez vs. Merchants and Farmers' National Bank of Dansville, N. Y. 12—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 13—Corn vs. Stern.

Class VIII.—14—Edison General Electric Company vs. Barker. 15—General Electric Company vs. same. 16—Edison Electric Light Company vs. same. 17—Beeber vs. Bergman. 18—Borel vs. Borel. 19—Connell vs. Connell. 20—Brugiere vs. Meert. 21—Nash vs. Hall. 22—Faxon vs. Mason. 23—Wilson vs. Ellison. 24—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 25—Moran vs. Doelger. 26—Robinson vs. Robinson. 27—Matter of Robbins. 28—Jones vs. Watterson. 29—Haskins vs. Watterson. 30—Rice vs. Geoghan. 31—Robinson vs. Robinson. 32—Blackman vs. Riley. 33—Cambria vs. Rapid Transit Company. 34—Clancy vs. Freedman. 35—O'Connor vs. same. 36—Bain vs. Caldwell. 37—Darragh vs. Ryan. 38—Hartman vs. Clemmons. 39—Brand vs. Newton. 40—Jones vs. same. 41—Hillingmeier vs. Brandt. 42—Frey vs. Norton. 43—Hollander vs. Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. 44—Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company. 45—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Association.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Baldwin. 2—Buschman. 3—Carter. 4—Darrow. 5—Earl. 6—Fachiri. 7—Hall. 8—Harland. 9—Hitchcock. 10—Horner. 11—Hunt. 12—J. Y. Johnston Company. 13—Koenig. 14—Lambert. 15—Lancaster. 16—Liverato. 17—McCue. 18—Martens. 19—Martinez, Gassiot & Co. 20—O'Brien. 21—Ochs. 22—Prentice. 23—Reiling. 24—Rosenfeld. 25—Schreiber. 26—Schuyler, J. Crosby, Jr. 27—Scott. 28—Scott. 29—Sewell. 30—Sykes. 31—Van Schaick. 32—Ward. 33—Woolner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact — Smith vs. Fisher. 2499—People ex rel. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 2394—Mayo vs. Alexander. 2400—Mills vs. Husson. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1509—Durie vs. Russell. 990—Jackson vs. Erlanger. 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Son. 1412—Corse vs. Chapman. 2468—Palmer vs. Marshall. 1541—Pease vs. Gillette. 2500—Hanlon vs. Henderson. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. Miller. 941—Brenauer vs. Herrmann. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—352—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 513—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Berne vs. same. 786—Lyons vs. same. 789—Leyersonh vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 568—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Kohler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1002—Volsin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 2247—Richardson vs. Luckenbach. 2168—Currier vs. Hubbard. 1990½—Bauer vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 914½—Jonas vs. McLane. 5338—Kane vs. Schnaier. 2225—Fogg vs. Suburban Rapid Transit Company. 895½—Swan vs. Long Lsland Railroad Company. 2230—Savori vs. Santel. 2270—Snyder vs. White. 2091—Rein vs. Scott. 2447—Lehon vs. Ammerman. 2278—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 1928½—Roe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2419—Selvas vs. Flint. 4047—Cushman vs. Weber. 4970—Same vs. same. 5078—Cushman vs. Fehr. 5299—Kolb vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5—Wallach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 11—Kipp vs. same. 12—Liss vs. same. 13—Same vs. same. Grant vs. Eagan. 73—McCulloch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 85—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 64—Sturgeon vs. Odell. 69—Dubos vs. Poggi. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 51—Fishel vs. Fojette. 8—De Ruyter vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 9—Same vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 18—Knorr vs. Atkins. 19—Same vs. Bates. At 2 P. M.—4—Reitinger vs. Reitinger.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerrich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1699—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor. 1238—Seibert vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischen. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1258—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1261—Viaduct Manufacturing Company of Baltimore vs. Metropolitan Electric Signal Company. 749—Mork vs. Zimmerman. 1126—Murray vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

527—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Hogan. 587—Wyse vs. Wyse. 597—Wahlig vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 598—Gillespie vs. Scott. 589—Marrenner vs. Griffiths. 664—Bello vs. Bello.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

993—Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau.

167—Thomas Keane, at 2 P. M.

Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M.: Margaret E. Carroll, Ellen Reilly, Juliet Douglas, John Gerken, Lewis N. Vouse, Charles A. Schlegel, Rosa Toch, Eliza Berden, Frederick Baker.

At 2 P. M.: Margaret O'Neill, Charles H. Boscher, Ranold McDonald, Rosa Federlein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

Contested will of: 962—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 665—Taylor vs. Price Printing House. 813—Hofheimer vs. Dooley. 765—Thomas vs. Peissner. 633—Muller vs. Kiehl. 198—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 815—Marmostein vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 456—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association. 852—Richmond vs. Rice. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 333—Plager vs. Hoffman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

740—Sherman vs. Frank. 1076—Hoefle vs. Scheuer. 556—Potts vs. Herrmann. 725—Weisslitz vs. Davis. 1038—Daly vs. Suchwell. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 2794—McMillen vs. Stern. 721—Frank vs. Biel. 532—Goldstein vs. Lloyd. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 542—Karst vs. Fly. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 997—Goldberg vs. Epstein. 1067—Dudley vs. Wescott. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 2694—Halstead vs. Davidson. 2916—Klie vs. Grant.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes—2882—Barnes vs. Dayton. 2494—Graf vs. Kaufman.

Equity and Non-Jury Case—2764—Savelson vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Walker vs. Church of the Annunciation—William M. Hoes. National Park Bank vs. Larcher (two cases)—Edward De. Witt. Young vs. United States Trust Company—J. Warren Greene. Levy vs. Wood—Lucien Oudin. Matter of Jourdan—Lucien Oudin. Stewart vs. Pease—Walter T. Bennett. Matter of Journal of Commerce—John B. Pine. People vs. St. Nicholas Bank—Austen G. Fox.

Beach J.—Bernheimer vs. Levy—John H. Kitchen.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Achey Benjamin Congregation and Benevolent Society vs. Gintel—Maximus A. Lesser. Young vs. Thompson—Charles N. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—John Fahey vs. Fleming Cement and Brick Company—Richard S. Kuhl.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Mark M. Nicholle vs. John Granger—Joseph Walker.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Bartlett, J.—Nos. 353, 681, 849, 693, 635, 175. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.—Nos. 146, 679, 664, 744, 698, 206, 719, 765, 884, 821, 813, 708, 785, 922, 647, 291, 944, 906, 149, 535, 644, 662, 568, 775, 805, 937, 537, 866, 1743, 481, 458, 421, 875, 789, 900. Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—No. 135, Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the Directors of the said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for the dissolution thereof, on the sixth day of December, 1894. I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, and to pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver the same to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Third—All the creditors of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Republic Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, when and where the claims and demands for and against said corporation will be examined and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.

Dated this seventh day of December, 1894.

EDWARD ROWELL, Receiver.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d10-22t

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—GEORGE W. KINNEY, plaintiff, against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To James Gordon Bennett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on the said 27th day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—EVERETT E. SALISBURY, plaintiff, against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To James Gordon Bennett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on the said 27th day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE P. FREEMAN and JOHN W. CHESEBRO, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1895, at 10½ o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of L. Foreman Fechtman, assignee of above-named George P. Freeman and John W. Chesebro, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, to be hereto affixed. Witness Hon. Joseph F. (Seal.) Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 27th day of November, 1894.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

F. A. BURNHAM, Att'y for Assignee, No. 150 Canal St., New-York City. n28-1aw6wW

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 11 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.

BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against SOPHIA TRACY WILSON, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Siebel Wilson, deceased; Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, August 1st, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 3d day of December, 1894, and filed on the same day with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in the said Clerk's office on the 2d day of August, 1894, nunc pro tunc as of the 9th day of May, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 3d, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. d5-1aw6w

THE NORTHERN ROUTE CHOSEN

Questions of Defense Involved in Selecting the Line of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The War Department Board, consisting of Brig. Gen. Casey and Col. Craighill of the Army Engineers' Corps, Capt. Dewey of the navy, Mendez Cohen of Maryland, and E. Porter Alexander of South Carolina, which has been considering the most feasible route for the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, has reported in favor of the Back Creek route, which is substantially situated upon the line of the existing canal connecting Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

The report, which was sent to Congress by Secretary Lamont to-day, presents a strong argument for the construction of this important link in the chain of interior navigation, passing south and north through New-York Harbor. The board does not base its selection on considerations of cost, although it is the cheapest route, but the more northerly route is chosen largely on account of its adaptation for national defense, which involves more than the transit of vessels of war from bay to bay. The route itself must be defended and its defense involves fortifications of its entrances. The other routes could not be easily defended. The present project for the defense of Philadelphia, prepared by the army engineers, has been initi ted, and the works already under execution will serve for the eastern entrance of the existing canal.

The canal as recommended will have a length, measured from the port of Baltimore to a point at sea twelve miles outside of Delaware Breakwater, of 150.13 miles, the canal proper being 13.63 miles long, and it is estimated that it will cost $7,000,000 to secure a depth throughout of 27 feet.

WANTED HER SOLDIER HUSBAND ARRESTED

Wife of E. De Maille Causes a Scene in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

The wife of Private E. De Maille of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, created quite a scene at the armory last Monday evening by requesting a policeman to arrest her husband for desertion. This request was made just before the drill of the company began. The policeman seemed loath to act in the matter and went into Regimental Headquarters, where Lieut. Col. Butt and other officers were assembled.

The policeman spoke to them of the request of Mrs. De Maille and asked their advice as to the propriety of his making the arrest. The policeman was informed that it was illegal to arrest a man at drill, and consequently he refused to have anything further to do with the matter.

Mrs. De Maille, however, said she was determined to see her husband, and either get his promise to return home and provide for her properly, or cause his arrest. She waited in the armory all the evening with a friend, and after the company drill wanted to go up stairs to see her husband in the room of the company. This was not allowed. She said she would wait there all night if necessary until her husband appeared.

Some of the friends of De Maille tried to arrange for his escape, but other militiamen, who sympathized with the wife, told her of the plans. Private De Maille accordingly remained in hiding up stairs in a company room for quite a while.

After waiting until nearly midnight, with a crowd of regimental men still loitering around, it was suggested by an officer of the regiment that Armorer Corrie be sent up stairs to notify Private De Maille that he must see his wife in private below in order to avoid further possible scandal.

Mrs. De Maille claimed that her husband has failed to support her ever since he was married, two years ago, and that largely through his neglect their child, one year old, died on Nov. 14, and was buried at the expense of kind neighbors. She said that he utterly fails to provide for her in any particular, and has now deserted her, leaving her in the greatest of want.

She was finally sent into a room on the main floor, and her husband was told to see her. The result of the interview was that he promised to go home.

Private De Maille claims that his wife has annoyed him at his business repeatedly by demands for money, which resulted in his discharge on several occasions. He is at present working in Fisher's livery stable at Sixty-first Street and Western Boulevard.

Mrs. De Maille is at present living at 223 West Sixtieth Street. She says that her husband's parents live at 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

PROTEST ON BEHALF OF THE IMPORTERS

Object to Differential Duty on Sugars from Holland.

William H. Steiner & Co., Custom House brokers, filed a protest at the Appraiser's Department yesterday on behalf of sugar importers against the imposition of a differential duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars from Holland.

This action was intended to bring at once to an issue the question whether or not Holland, which, importers say, does not pay a bounty on sugar exports, is to suffer from the discrimination aimed at Germany. Importers intend to push this issue as vigorously as possible.

It appears that on Oct. 5 the Minister from Holland filed a protest against the duty with Secretary Carlisle. Nothing has since been heard from it.

Importers say they do not intend to encourage the suspicion that the protest was shelved in the interest of the Sugar Trust, but that if activity and energy can accomplish what they wish, they will keep the matter alive until they can get an order from Secretary Carlisle to Appraisers to cease charging the differential on sugars from Holland. Then they will ask that what they have paid in excess of just duties be returned to them.

ANTI-TRUST WALL PAPER FACTORY BURNS

The Loss Is a Half Million Dollars—The Factory's Tragic History.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Birges' wall paper factory, covering half a square, at Niagara, Maryland, and Seventh Streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about $500,000, and 500 to 700 employes are thrown out of work. The place was valued at $400,000 and was insured for $300,000. There was $150,000 worth of finished paper in the storehouses, all of which was destroyed. The factory was running to its utmost capacity, and the hands were working overtime.

Saloon Keeper McDonough, who lives on the opposite corner from the factory, says that he heard an explosion just before the flames burst out, but there is nothing to confirm his story.

The Birge factory was the largest individual plant of its kind in the United States, and perhaps in the world. The Birges had persistently remained out of the trust, and enjoyed an immense trade from coast to coast.

Fourteen years ago the 17th of this month the plant of the same firm, then on Perry Street, was burned, and ten lives were lost. The fire occurred early in the evening, and a number of employes were working overtime. Some of them perished before they could find their way out of the building.

A Present to Gallant Rescuers.

The pilots of Pilot Boat No. 14 were yesterday given a handsome night glass by the Board of Pilot Commissioners, in recognition of their heroic rescue of the crew of the schooner Kate E. Rich, which was wrecked off Fire Island, Nov. 10.

The presentation was made through Ambrose Snow, the President of the board.

CIRCUS MATERIAL AT AUCTION

Costumes and Properties of the Greatest Show on Earth Knocked Down to the Highest Bidder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 11.—James A. Bailey disposed of a large amount of surplus circus material and trappings, belonging to spectacular features of the Greatest Show on Earth, at auction at the Winter quarters today. William A. Brady, manager for Champion James J. Corbett, purchased a lot of ballet costumes. Others who bought were William E. Franklin, Frank Gardner, agent for Walter Main's show; "Bob" Huntington, Peter Conklin, Manager Burns of the Central Park Menagerie, C. A. Smith of Washburn's Circus, L. E. Cook, and J. B. Gaylord, all old-time circus men. No animals were disposed of.

The articles sold were enumerated in a catalogue of forty-six pages. They consisted of all the queer things that only circuses can accumulate. There were side-show band trousers, super velvet trousers, crush opera hats, red hair plumes, stage guns, "six gents' black entry suits," den dresses, an advertising car, sleeping cars, cages, chariots, jinrikishas, Cossack saddles, and tent pegs. Some paintings were sold, knocked down, just as other great paintings have been. Nearly all of them had done service in front of side shows, but they were "paintings." Costumes and properties used in the great spectacles, such as "Columbus, or the Discovery of America," "Moses, or the Bondage in Egypt," and "Montezuma, or the Conquest of Mexico," were also disposed of.

Heaped together all this material looked like rubbish, but every bit of it had helped to dazzle crowds at some time.

AN INDICTMENT NOT WARRANTED.

The Electric Company Severely Criticised for Negligence, However.

The United Electric Light and Power Company received yesterday a severe criticism at the hands of the Grand Jury for its negligence in maintaining wires in a dangerous condition. Daniel Malone, Jr., of 203 Chrystie Street was shocked to death on the night of Sept. 19 last, it is charged, as a consequence of this neglect. He touched an iron cornice near his home, and received such a charge of electricity that he died almost instantly. The Grand Jury in its presentment says:

According to the testimony of the Vice President, the manager of the electric company, the current ordinarily carried by the wire was one of fifty volts and was not sufficient to cause serious injury to any person, although receiving its full force, but on the night in question, owing to the electrical disturbances caused by a violent storm, the current from another wire of much greater force was diverted to the wire in contact with the cornice, and as a result first the cornice and then the iron railing were heavily charged with electricity. The deceased, Daniel Malone, Jr., placed his hand on the iron railing, and so received the force of the full current. It was manifest that such a condition subjected any casual passer to the peril of a similar death, and that the greatest care should be exercised by all electrical companies to avoid the possibility of such an occurrence. There was also evidence of prior complaints from the same cause, although the evidence is not very definite.

The Grand Jury has concluded after careful examination of all the witnesses that there is not sufficient evidence upon which to base an indictment against any corporation or any of the employes, but it is the opinion of the Grand Jury that sufficient care was not exercised by the company in the original construction of the plant at the said premises or in the subsequent inspection of the wires. This negligence resulted in the death of a human being, and although, as has been said, in our opinion the evidence is not sufficient to warrant an indictment, the Grand Jury herewith begs to present to the honorable court said corporation for its negligence in the premises and to state that in its opinion such care should be exercised both by the corporation above named and by other electric companies as to render in the future such an occurrence absolutely impossible.

Sheriff-Elect Tamsen's Bond Filed.

Sheriff-elect E. J. H. Tamsen filed his $100,000 bond with Controller Fitch yesterday. The sureties justified in the sum of $200,000.

The bondsmen are John Stemme, a retired merchant of 323 Second Avenue; Henry Lindenmeyer, wholesale paper dealer, 240 East Fifteenth Street; John J. Pfeiffer, retired merchant, 319 East Sixty-eighth Street, and William Von Twistern, proprietor of the West Shore Hotel, Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Appointments by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Flower has made the following appointments:

James Wood of Mount Kisco, to be one of the managers of the Reformatory for Women, in the place of Samuel W. Johnson, resigned.

Wallace Jemison, to be one of the managers of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, in the place of William Cooper, deceased.

Mrs. Sadie Raitman of Buffalo, to be a manager of the Buffalo State Hospital, to succeed Mrs. Caroline B. Stoddard, whose term of office has expired.

SALE OF STATE PROPERTY AT SING SING

E. L. Ryder Says the People Were Defrauded Out of Money.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst. you have an account of a land transaction in which I am seemingly involved. In justice to myself I hope you will print this statement. It can be substantiated by John Gibney, the Constitutional Convention delegate from this district, who knows all the facts better than I do myself.

Shortly after Charles F. Durston became Warden of Sing Sing Prison he began to make needed improvements about that institution and along Hunter Street. He wanted to raise some money for this purpose, and made up his mind that he could raise funds by selling certain prison lands on Spring Street. This land was useless for prison purposes, but very valuable for village uses. He asked me if I would introduce a bill in the Legislature to have this land sold. I told him I would if the property could be kept out of the hands of speculators. It had been for thirty years in its present disreputable state, and I did not want it to remain another thirty years the same way.

The bill was drawn up by Warden Durston, and I introduced it in the Assembly on Feb. 13. It passed that body on March 9, nearly two months before the close of the session, and not in the last hours, as you state. In the meantime Warden Durston had received an appropriation for improvement purposes, and he thought the State ought to wait for better times before selling the land, as its real value could not be obtained during the business depression; besides, he now had no need of the money.

This situation existed until the early Summer, when the Warden learned that one Free, a real estate man at Tarrytown, had made a nominal offer for the property. To prevent this offer from being taken, and to compel the land to be sold at public auction, an offer by other parties, at the Warden's suggestion, was made. The land clerk then said that a public auction would be necessary. As this was what I wanted done and expected would be done, I paid no further attention to the matter.

In the meantime the Warden died. To my surprise I learned that about three weeks ago the land had been sold to J. Irving Burns of Yonkers for $4,225, in spite of the fact that the land clerk had said that the land would have to be sold at public auction. I immediately wrote to the Controller, telling him that this was about one-fourth the value of the property and that the people of the State had been defrauded out of several thousand dollars.

The Deputy Controller wrote me that an investigation would be made. I told him in reply that this was evidently a shady transaction, as the property was certainly worth from $16,000 to $18,000, and that that price could have been obtained at auction. I have learned since that the State Appraiser fixed its value at the ridiculous figure of $3,000, although one of our assessors and a real estate agent had told him it was worth, at the least calculation, four times that sum. EDGAR L. RYDER.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1894.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions Made by Brokers.

THE PIERREPONT DWELLING SOLD

A Large Purchase of Business Property on South Street—Large List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for John C. Umberfield to Emil Callman, at about $60,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 7 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 60, with extension, by 102.2. This is the third house of the row sold within ten days.

Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont has sold to Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 103 Fifth Avenue, east side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, 20.6 by 80. The purchasers will build on the site an eight-story fire-proof business building, with a front of iron and glass. The store will be 16 feet high, the first loft 18 feet, and the other stories each at least 12 feet. Mrs. Pierrepont will remove some of the mantels in the house for use elsewhere. Her husband and the late Marshall O. Roberts built adjoining houses about forty years ago, the total cost of lots and dwellings being about $15,000 each.

Messrs. Ruland & Whiting have sold for the National Starch Manufacturing Company to the Treadwell & Harris Baking Company the property on South and Montgomery Streets, comprising fifteen lots, with nine-story warehouses. The purchasers will move into the buildings on or about Feb. 1, 1895, and use them for their business.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Charles T. Wall, at a little less than $90,000, the four-story dwelling 43 Park Avenue, 25 by 105.

No accurate statement is given out of the price paid for the Stuart mansion, the sale of which was reported yesterday. It was probably, however, about $575,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $11,600 and $10,000, respectively, to the plaintiffs, William A. Havemeyer and another, as trustees, the two three-story brownstone dwellings 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, respectively 207 and 189 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 18 by 100.11. To Benedict A. Klein, who represents L. Buttenweiser, he sold in partition, at $18,750, the property at 112 Suffolk Street, east side, 150 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, with three-story brick tenement, with store in front and three-story frame building in rear. Under foreclosure, he sold to the plaintiff, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the four-story brick dwelling 54 Convent Avenue, west side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 20 by 100. To the plaintiff, Annie Donohue, he sold, in partition, at $1,150, the lot at the northeast corner of Lorillard Street and the road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, excepting the portion reserved for opening Third Avenue

To-day's sales at auction, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, A. Fred Silverstone, assignee, 471 lots of the Benjamin W. Hitchcock property, at Palisades Park, N. J. The place is twenty-four minutes' ride on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, with a commutation rate of 10 cents. It has stone sidewalks, running water, and a sewerage system. The sale is without reserve.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 1,137 to 1,141 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, three five-story brick and stone flats, the corner, with store, 22.2 by 75, the others each 20 by 75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 383 Canal Street, north side, 21.8 feet west of South Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 80 by 21.7 by 76.7, four-story and basement brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, at 1:30 P. M., adjourned sale of seventy-one lots and three Queen Anne cottages belonging to the Stebbins estate, New-Brighton, S. I. The property is on high ground and is very accessible, being reached in thirty minutes from the Battery.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, lease of 125 and 127 Park Row, east side, 131.6 feet north of New Chambers Street, 30 by 64.6, three-story brick store building: Due on judgment, $14,510.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, two plots—viz., one, hatchet-shaped, on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, 85.79 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 170 by 183.15 by 138.10 by 126; the other connecting with it and fronting on Freeman Street, north side, 100 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 97.63 by 101.93 by 62.52 by 91.37. Due on judgment, $1,725.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Joseph C. Wolff, referee, 238 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 24.10½ by 98.9, four-story brick apartment house; also, 1,402 Third Avenue, west side, 132 feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 90, four-story brick store building.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 457 Ninth Avenue, west side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 99 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5½ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 69 and 71 Ridge and 194 Delancey Street, forming northwest corner, 51.10 by 41.4 by 48 by 41.4, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,185; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 120 and 122 Greenwich and 2 and 2½ Albany Street, forming southwest corner, 50.5 by 65 by about 1-3 by 50.6 by jog 4 by 47.4, with two and three story brick and frame buildings; also, 5 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 136.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18.3 by 100.8½ by 25 by 17.8½ by jog 8.1½ by 88, four-story and basement stone and brick dwelling; also, leasehold of 539 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement and two-story brick stable.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold, for Daniel B. Childs to Mrs. Drexel, 161 West Seventy-eighth Street, four-story high stoop brownstone dwelling and lot, 19 by 102.2, for $32,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 15 feet north of Terrace View Avenue, by Frederick P. Hummel of 432 East Eighty-fourth Street, three-story frame dwelling, with store; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, by J. G. R. Lilliendahl of 563 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, three-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $30,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Patrick Pendegast of 155 West Eighty-fourth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $43,000.

Chisholm Street, west side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, by Henry Mertens of Livingston Place, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $9,000.

East side of Lincoln Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, alterations to two one-story frame sheds, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; cost, $600.

No. 455 West Forty-second Street, alterations to four-story brick tenement, by Charles Gotthold; cost, $250.

No. 504 East Eighty-ninth Street, alterations to two-story and basement brick dwelling, by Peter Zimmerman; cost, $1,200.

No. 573 West End Avenue, alterations to three-story brick dwelling, by Cora de Brazza; cost, $1,000.

East side of Second Avenue, 94 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to one-story brick ash pit, by Manhattan Railway Company; cost, $500.

No. 429 Broome Street, alterations to stores and loft of a five-story brick building, by Denis Shea; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Joseph M. Pearsall, as referee, sold to Joseph Dill, at $6,205, the two two-story brick dwellings 533A and 535 Lexington Avenue, north side, 244 feet west of Sumner Avenue, 34 by 100.

Mr. T. A. Kerringan sold at $7,500 each, to the plaintiff, the four four-story brick flats, with stores, 1,458 to 1,464 Fulton Street, south side, beginning 360 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, each 20 by 100. To James McCarthy, at $4,050, he sold the two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling 107 Johnson Street, north side, 18.10 feet east of Lawrence Street, 18.10 by 100. To the Bushwick Building Association, at $1,500, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 181 Ten Eyck Street, north side, 100 feet west of Humboldt Street, 25 by 100. To Mary E. Seaman, at $4,700 each, he sold the two plots, with dwellings, on the west side of Washington Avenue, beginning 47.2½ feet north of St. Mark's Place, each 15.3 by about 70. To Edward Baldwin, at $8,000, he sold the dwelling on the south side of Bergen Street, 160 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, 20 by 125.3½. To the plaintiff, at $38,500, he sold the six two-story brick dwellings and vacant land beginning at the northwest corner of Pacific Street and Sixth Avenue, 325 by 100 by irregular. To the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $8,000 each, he sold the three four-story brick flats, with stores, 1,440 to 1,444 Fulton Street, each 20 by 100. To the plaintiff, at $1,050, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 433 Carroll Street, northeast side, 82 feet southeast of Nevins Street, 18 by 50. To the plaintiff, at $1,100, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 161 Cumberland Street, east side, 148.10 feet south of Myrtle Avenue, 22 by 100. To Frank Dailey, at $8,000, he sold the three-story brick flat, with store, at the northwest corner of Classon and Gates Avenues, 23 by 78.3⅛ by 33 by 77.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 31 feet south of Park Place, four four-story brick flats and stores for six families, 31.3 by 65, extension in rear, 9.8 by 18, $8,500 each; William H. Reynolds, owner.

Noble Street, north side, 281 feet west of West Street, seven brick one-story buildings for storage of cordage and bagging, 33 by 91 each, $2,500 each; American Manufacturing Company, 16 Exchange Place, New-York City, owners.

De Kalb Avenue, north side, 75 feet west of Tompkins Avenue, three four-story brick flats and stores, for three families each, 18 by 65, $6,000 each; Mary V. Tanquerey, owner.

Caton Avenue, northeast corner of Irving Place, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 32, to be 20 feet from building line, extension at rear, 25.1 by 17.5, $7,300; Alfred Matthews, owner.

McDonough Street, north side, 160 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, three two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families, 20 by 56, $2,800 each; H. Grasman, owner.

Twenty-first Street, north side, 80 feet west of Seventh Avenue, three-story frame flat, for three families, 20 by 45, $3,500; Robert M. Le Roy, owner.

Third Street, 300 feet north of Greenwood Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, for two families, 16.8 by 40, $1,200; Henry Prehn, owner.

East Seventeenth Street, west side, 150 feet south of Avenue B, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23.2 by 27.6, $5,000; E. S. Keeler, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 175x100.8; Peter B. Sweeny to William W. Hall..... $1

58TH ST, 315 West; Simon Silverman to John A. Ellis..... 1

SAME property; John A. Ellis and wife to Clara I. Divine..... 1

OLD BOULEVARD ROAD, w s, 125 ft s of lands of T. O. Woolf, 25x112.6; William F. Meeks to Whitamk Van Meter..... 5,000

133D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Thomas Morris and wife to Edward Moore (exchange) 1

RIDER AV, w s, 968 ft s of 144th St, 150x125 to Mott Haven Canal; Mary Cummings to Richard W. Kane and another..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 164.2 ft s of 144th St, 17.6x125; Oliver Peck and wife to Hattie I. Howes..... 1

SHERIDAN AV, n w corner of Charles Place, 167x131.8x129.9; Charles N. Martin to Charles F. White..... 14,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St, 21x83; Bridget A. Brennan to Mary A. Smyth..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 53.5x99.11; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to Thomas Morris..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Sarah D. Smith and another to Jane Loughhead..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 24.11 n of 127th St, 25x70; Solomon H. and Sophie Heine, executors of Rebecca Hollander, to Sarah Spencer..... 11,300

105TH ST, s s, 142.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.6x100.11; D. McLean Shaw, referee, to Joseph L. R. Wood..... 22,000

SAME property; Joseph L. R. Wood and wife to Thomas Hagan..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 107th St, 25x100; John A. Prigge and wife to Charles N. Martin..... 1

11TH ST, 314 and 316; Vincent T. Pissarra to Felice Tocci..... 5,000

10TH ST, s s, 256.1 ft e of Avenue C, 22.6x92.3; Raphael Danziger and wife to Karl Stamm..... 10,625

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 375 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100; Beryn Saidel and wife to Julia Busch..... 15,500

3D ST, s s, 92.1 ft w of 2d Av, 21.11 x irregular; Ellen Kwelon and husband to William Ward..... 1

SAME property; William Ward to Mary Grainger..... 15,000

ROAD leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s adjoining lands of heirs of Webb Jennings, 90x irregular; Julius Alexander to Harry S. Wallenstein..... 7,000

BAILEY AV, e s, Lot 81, map of land of William O. Giles, Twenty-fourth Ward, 50x113.6x56.6x90; Georgia F. Wallace and husband to Jane Wallace..... 1,400

MOTT ST, e s, 80.9 ft s w of Pell St, 24x95x24.2x94.8; the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration to Nathaniel Niles..... 20,000

DOVER ST, n w s, 112.8 ft n of Water St, 19.1x irregular; John T. Brosnan to Robert W. Urban..... 15,750

SAME property; Robert W. Urban and wife to Richard K. Fox..... 1

ALLEN ST, 43 and 45; Louis Gordon and wife and others to John P. Free..... 58,200

FORSYTH ST, 14; Bernard Geller and wife to Lewis Adelson..... 30,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AUDEFRED, Alexis C, to A. H. Aiken; s w s of 13th St, 200.3 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... $300

BRODERICK, John, and wife to J. W. Rolfe; 189 Lewis St, 4 years..... 7,500

EGBERT, Kate J., and another, to Bank for Savings, City New-York; 42 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 1,000

FITZGERALD, Mary A., to G. L. Maring; n w corner Cole's Lane and Poe Place, 24th Ward, 3 years.. 500

FREE, John P., to Louis Gordon and others; w s of Allen St, 50 ft n of Hester St, two mortgages; installments..... 10,000

FORMICA, Francesca R., and another to Thomas H. Robins; w s of Tinton Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, 2 years..... 510

GAINES, Furman V., to the Germania Life Insurance Company and others; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 99.2 ft n of 119th St, 3 mortgages, 1 and 2 years..... 58,500

GRAINGER, Mary, to Henry Stemme; 29 and 31 Bayard St, 2 years..... 4,000

Same, to John Stemme; s s of 3d St, 92.1 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,500

HAGAN, Thomas, to Joseph L. R. Wood; s s of 105th St, 142.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 4,900

HENCK, Frances N., and another, to David Webster; s s of 56th St, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years.... 3,000

HARWAY, May A., and another to Ida R. Cohen; n s of 48th St, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

HARWAY, May A., to W. S. Brown, executor; n s of 48th St, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 13,500

HOE, Olivia P., to John A. Brown, Jr.; s s of 86th St, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000

HALL, William W., to Peter B. Sweeney; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 20,000

KEARNS, Ellen, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 143d St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, (two mortgages). 18,000

KEANE, Thaddeus J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 16th St, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 21,500

MOORE, Edward, and wife to Thomas Morres; n s of 133d St, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 1,075

MAZZE, Cecilia A., to William Russell; e s of Trinity Av, 271.2 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 2,500

McLILLIAN, Elizabeth, and another to Susan E. Hoyt and others; s s of 18th St, 175.2 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MEYER, Frederick, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 25th St, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 50,000

NILES, Nathaniel, to Edmond Polrier and another, executors; e s of Mott St, 80.9 ft s of Pell St, 1 year. 15,759

NASON, Alfred G., and wife to John M. Nason and another; s s of 89th St, 240 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 9,000

SAME to Frederick Cottel; n s of 76th St, 121 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

OVENS, John, to John Halliday; w s of Crotona Av, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, and other property, 5 years.... 2,400

PABST, Christiana, to Joseph Veeth; interior lot, 197 ft e of Washington Av x100, 3 years..... 3,000

PIERSON, Edward D., and wife to Caroline A. Gieser; 3d Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 70th St, 1 year..... 2,000

ROSENDORF, William, and others to Samuel M. Rosendorf; n s of 9th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,300

ROTH, Marcus, and wife to Samuel Fleck; 88 Ludlow St, 2 years..... 4,000

RICHARDS, James, and wife to F. R. Couder, and another; n s of 45th St, 323.3 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.... 6,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 126th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.. 24,000

SCHOEPP, Frederick, to Rachel Schoepp; Cathaine St or Daly Av, n w s, 70 ft s w of Daly Av, 5 years..... 800

SUNK, Tillie E., to William T. Wood; n s of 117th St, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 3,500

STAMM, Karl, to Raphael Danziger; s s of 10th St, 250.1 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years..... 500

STERLING, Blanche G., and another to Knickerbocker Trust Company, guardian; w s of West End Av, 30 ft n of 84th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SWEENEY, Peter B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 45,000

VANCE, Margaret, to W. F. Vance; 14 Christopher St, 3 years..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Yellow Pine Company against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... $372.57

114TH ST, and 5th Av, n w corner; Henry Maurer & Son against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... 130.26

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; same against same..... 168.81

114TH ST, and 5th Av, n w corner; Newton Harrison against C. Setler, owner and contractor..... 98.00

167TH ST, w s, entire front between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Church E. Gates & Co. against St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, owner; P. J. Condon, contractor..... 239.04

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Doehring Fire Proof Construction Co. against Morris Margovitz, owner; Henry Arit, contractor..... 145.00

81ST ST, 229 East; Alexander Reid against H. E. Guldenkirch, owner and contractor..... 201.20

137TH ST, 515 and 517 East; Charles W. Hoffman Company against John Klein, owner and contractor..... 750.00

3D ST, 25 West; Joseph Weinstein against T. & M. Tucker, owners; M. Fehrer, contractor..... 21.50

72D ST, 537 and 539 East; David S. Gray against S. Ottenberg & Brother, owners; H. E. and W. Van Orden, contractors..... 121.00

2D AV, 1993; James M. Smallpaugh against Katharine Braum, owner; Samuel Goldsmith, contractor; Samuel Birnbaum, lessee..... 139.17

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR NOT PRESENT

Did Not Appear to Press Charges Respecting School Teachers.

The committee appointed by the Board of Education to investigate the charges made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, to the effect that the teachers of the public schools paid tribute to political leaders, was much disappointed Monday afternoon when it held a meeting not to find Dr. MacArthur before it ready to substantiate these charges.

The committee waited for a full hour, but he did not appear and then it adjourned until Monday next, and Dr. MacArthur has been informed of this meeting, with a request that he will on that day substantiate the charges that he has made.

When a reporter called upon Dr. MacArthur at his residence, 358 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening the clergyman sent to him this message:

"I sent a letter to Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education that it would be impossible for me to be present at the meeting of the board on Monday, as I had a funeral to attend to at the time appointed for their meeting.

"I do not know whether I will be able to be present at the meeting on Monday next, as I have so many engagements that take me constantly from the city."

WEBSTER SET HIS BARN ON FIRE

Then Shot the Neighbors Who Came to Help—Victim of a Mortgage.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 11.—Robert Webster, a farmer living three miles from here, set fire to his barn about five o'clock this morning. Eugent Keasey and another neighbor named Stedman discovered the fire, and, after getting out the animals, went to Webster's house to notify him.

On pushing open the door, which was barricaded, Webster opened fire with a shotgun, the charge striking Keasey full in the face, putting out both eyes and inflicting probably fatal injuries. Some of the charge also struck Stedman in the face, but he is not seriously injured.

Webster then set fire to the dwelling, intending to be burned up with the building. Neighbors pulled him out, and he is under arrest. Webster recently lost his farm by foreclosure and had received legal notice to vacate the premises.

THE ARMY'S AMMUNITION SUPPLY

It Must Be Increased, or Target Practice Must Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judge Flagler, the Army Chief of Ordnance, is concerned about the inadequate supply of ammunition for the army. He believes that a certain reserve quantity should be kept on hand for hostile uses.

A great deal of powder is used annually in target and gallery practice, and a great quantity of blank cartridges is used in the training of troops and horses. It is proposed to purchase at once $200,000 worth of ammunition, and, unless this amount of material is purchased, target practice will have to be greatly reduced, to the detriment of the efficiency of the army. The argument in favor of greater practice with rifles is emphasized by the fact that recently the calibre of the arm was changed, and it is particularly desirable that all the soldiers practice with the new weapons.

In Favor of the Excise Board.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay has received information from Albany that the old case against the former Board of Excise, composed of Alexander Meakim, Joseph Koch, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick, brought by Richard W. G. Welling, has been decided in favor of the board. The law under which the complaint of Welling was made was altered after the finding of the indictment and before the case came to trial. The Court of Appeals decides that the change in the law prevents a trial.

Mr. Lindsay has also received word that the same court has sustained the conviction of Eugene A. Marvin, who was convicted of printing green-goods circulars. Marvin was sentenced to a year in State prison and to pay a fine of $1,000.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LARGE AND HANDSOME **STABLE** To let or for sale on very reasonable terms. Situated on 55th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Apply to OWNER, 160 West 54th St.

305 EAST 57th ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x50x100; in perfect order; sold cheap to quick purchaser; liberal amount can remain on mortgage. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Times Building, or C. VOLZING & SON, 953 3d Av.

FOR SALE.—229 and 231 West 25th St.—Forty-two-foot front three-story high stoop brick dwellings. ANDREW LESTER'S, 8th Av. and 56th St.

Referees' Notices.

MONTGOMERY STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM LAYTIN, and WILLI

THE NUISANCES MUST GO

Gov. Flower Says that Newtown Creek Must Be Purified.

FIVE FACTORIES ORDERED CLOSED

Private Business Not to be Allowed to Jeopardize the Health of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Flower to-day issued an order, which will tend to abate the Newtown Creek nuisances. A petition signed by citizen residents of the Town of Newtown and of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., was some time ago presented to him, alleging the existence of public nuisances situated near and upon Newtown Creek, also alleging that the creek itself, and the sewers emptying into the creek were public nuisances, whereby the health and comfort of the people of the community are jeopardized and endangered.

In August last the Governor directed the State Board of Health to make investigation and report to him on the complaint filed. The board placed the matter in the hands of its Committee on Offensive Trades and Effluvium Nuisances, consisting of President Florence O. Donohue, and Dr. John Edwards and Dr. Cyrus Edson. This committee made an exhaustive investigation and submitted an elaborate report to the full board, which was adopted and filed with the Governor a week ago. This report, in substance, follows:

A nuisance which is a menace to public health exists at Newtown Creek and its vicinity. This nuisance, we find, is caused as follows:

1. By the condition of Newtown Creek itself. This, in the opinion of your committee, constitutes the most serious source of nuisance. The water of this creek for almost its entire length is dark-colored and offensive, by reason of sewage it contains in suspension and in solution. The bottom and banks of said creek are covered with thick, black, foul-smelling mud, consisting largely of precipitated sewage and other organic matter. Large areas of this mud are exposed almost everywhere at low tide. This condition is caused (a) by precipitation of sewage, which is poured into the waters of the creek by public sewers, which drain large areas of Brooklyn and Long Island City; (b) by precipitation of effluent refuse of manufacturing establishments situated on the banks of said creek.

A very considerable factor in the present condition of the creek bottom has been the discharge for years of the refuse products from the oil works, a number of which are situated on the banks of the creek. This, however, was stopped several years ago by the utilization of such refuse products for commercial purposes. The discharge of effluent from two establishments, which discharge is now continuing, has caused conditions at the places where the drains of said establishments empty into the creek which should be corrected by dredging. These establishments are Fleischmann's Eastern Distilling Company and the Peter Cooper Glue Factory. These factories, of course, should not be held responsible except for the local conditions situated in the immediate vicinity of the discharge from their drains into the creek. Since the inspection of our expert, Mr. Lederle, the Peter Cooper Glue Factory has of its own volition thoroughly dredged the creek of the solid refuse which had accumulated from its drain.

Second—A continuous nuisance of a serious character is caused: (a) by Hiledrandt's works, situated on Furman's Island, just north of Wissel's offal dock. This is a small wooden structure, where blood and animal refuse matter are treated in an open kettle. (b) by the following rendering establishments: Preston's fertilizer and rendering works, Charles F. Preston, President; Peter Van Iderstine, Jr.'s fat rendering works, F. A. Van Iderstine's rendering works, and Fred Heffner's fat rendering works.

These rendering establishments depend upon the water of the creek for water supply to furnish their condensers. The latter are used to condense the gases and vapors given off during the process of rendering. These gases and vapors, condensed and held in solution and in suspension in the water, are discharged into the creek with the discharge from said condensers. The creek water is utterly unfit for this purpose, and the creek itself is unfit to receive such discharge, which, under the conditions now existing thereat, is a source of nuisance that can only be abated by closing the rendering works named in this section, or by a radical change in the present method of disposing of the gases in question. The latter, under the circumstances, is not practicable and should not be allowed.

Third—A very serious nuisance of an intermittent character, however, is liable to be caused by the Acme Fertilizer Company, Cord Meyer, Jr., President. During the investigation, the committee's expert found a serious nuisance arising from these Acme Fertilizer Works. This was very far-reaching, tending to affect localities far beyond the reach of other nuisances which have been described, and was shown to be due to defective apparatus and gross carelessness on the part of the employes. The exposure of this nuisance and its cause through the public hearings following its discovery, caused the company to take immediate steps to remedy the defective machinery, and correct their methods of manufacturing, so as to prevent future occurrence of such trouble.

Fourth—The night-soil boat controlled and operated under contract with the City of Brooklyn by Contractor Wissel, has not been removed and emptied at sufficiently frequent intervals to meet the requirements of its use. The offal dock, also operated by Contractor Wissel, is not kept in a cleanly condition.

In order to improve the sanitary condition of Newtown Creek and its surroundings so as to remove all menace to public health, and to the end that the nuisances above set forth may be abated, changed and removed,

It is hereby ordered, that all offensive drainage from manufacturing establishments be discharged into sewers which empty directly into the East River, and that Long Island City and the City of Brooklyn, and the authorities of each of said cities named, be enjoined and prohibited from discharging public sewers directly or indirectly into Newtown Creek.

And I do hereby order and direct that the City of Long Island City and the City of Brooklyn, and the public authorities of said cities, and the same are hereby prohibited from discharging public sewers of said cities, or sewerage of any kind, directly or indirectly, from said cities, into Newtown Creek.

Second—In relation to the factories that are offensive or liable to become so, it is hereby ordered that the business conducted at the Hildebrandt factory be forthwith discontinued, and that the business conducted at Preston's Fertilizer and Rendering Works, Peter Van Iderstine, Jr.'s Fat Rendering Works, F. A. Van Iderstine's Fat Rendering Works, and Fred Heffner's Fat Rendering Works be discontinued within ninety days from Jan. 1, 1895.

Third—No fat rendering shall be allowed upon Newtown Creek, and the same is hereby prohibited, except within such distance of the East River as to use without difficulty the waters of said river for condensing purposes, or some source other than Newtown Creek, and for the discharge of the water from the condensers; and no such fat rendering shall hereafter be allowed, unless done in tight tanks, with the most approved apparatus for properly disposing of the offensive gases and vapors given off in the process of rendering, and that fat rendering upon Newtown Creek be, and the same is, hereby prohibited.

Fourth—That the night soil boat operated by said Wissel be removed at frequent intervals, and be properly disinfected.

Fifth—That the offal dock operated by Wissel be inclosed by a high, closely-boarded fence, and the material received at said offal dock be properly disinfected and removed daily.

Sixth—That the Eastern Distilling Company, operated by one Fleischmann, shall forthwith dredge the bulkhead where the drain from its works discharges into Newtown Creek, or that said nuisances be fully abated and removed.

THE POST OFFICE INSPECTION ENDED

Report from Washington Says No Irregularities in Management Were Found in the Office—The Case of Lee.

Inspectors in the Post Office Department are still busily engaged in endeavoring to trace the package reported as missing from the registry department.

The package is said to have been mailed two weeks ago. All the officials in the Post Office declined to discuss the loss or to reveal the name of the owner of the package.

It was denied yesterday by Assistant Postmaster Gaylor that the lost package had anything whatever to do with the suspension last Wednesday of Superintendent Henry J. Lee of the registry department.

The investigation into the departmental affairs of the office by Special Commissioners Machen and Shepard of Washington was closed yesterday. Mr. Machen returned to Washington last week, and Mr. Shepard started for the capital last night. The result of their work, and the improvements and alterations they may recommend will be reported to Postmaster General Bissell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Messrs. Richard and Daly, two attorneys of New-York City, friends of Mr. Lee, the Superintendent of the registry division of the New-York Post Office, who was removed a few days ago, called on Acting Postmaster General Jones to-day in Mr. Lee's behalf.

They stated that he ought to be reappointed as he had been an employe of the office for years and was a man of high character. Mr. Jones informed the gentlemen that Mr. Lee was removed for inefficiency as an executive officer, and he could not say anything to them about the matter at this time, but would consider it.

It is stated at the Post Office Department that no irregularities had been found in the management of the New-York Post Office.

A YALE STUDENT'S CURIOUS DEATH

Lawrence W. Hooker Dies of Blood Poisoning—The Cause a Mystery.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Lawrence W. Hooker, a member of the Yale Law School, class of '95, and son of John B. Hooker of Los Angeles, Cal., died at the Yale Infirmary about 8 o'clock this morning from blood poisoning, contracted in a peculiar and unaccountable manner.

All that is known of his ailment is that about a week ago a small pimple appeared on his lower lip. The next day the lower part of his face began to swell, and Sunday his condition was such that a consultation of physicians was called, and his parents were informed that the prospects of his recovery were slight. His face was greatly discolored, and yesterday it was necessary to perform a surgical operation. Dr. C. Purdy Lindsey is of the opinion that the poison was inoculated through some slight abrasion of the lip.

The dead youth was about twenty years of age, and was related to some of the most prominent people of this city. He was a grand-nephew of Prof. William D. Whitney, and was a cousin of Thomas Hooker, a wealthy carriage manufacturer.

AN ACTOR'S TROUBLESOME LEG

Eight Operations During Eleven Months in the Hospital.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Victor H. Ambros, a former member of the "Captain Herne" theatrical company, left the Hartford Hospital this morning for his home, in Columbus, Ohio. He had been in the hospital eleven months, and during that time had been on the operating table eight times. Four of the operations were separate amputations of the left leg, the last consisting of removing it at the hip joint.

A year ago Ambros injured his leg at Cook's Opera House in Rochester, N. Y., necrosis of the bone developed, and when the show reached here he was compelled to enter the hospital. The disease spread upward after the first operation, necessitating the others.

GLOUCESTER WANTS A WAR SHIP

An Appeal to Secretary Herbert to Have One Named After Her.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 11.—Mayor Cook of this city has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington:

Dear Sir: In our anniversary year, 1891, the City of Gloucester wrote to your department to have one of the war ships named Gloucester for our city, and at that time the Department at Washington looked favorably upon the request. The City of Gloucester is the largest nursery for seamen in the world, and it seems but just that one of the war ships should bear the name of Gloucester.

I trust you will give this matter your favorable consideration, and that the next war ship launched may bear the name heretofore mentioned.

Cutting Down an Editor's Salary.

The congress of the Social Democratic Party, which now controls more than 500,000 votes, and hopes to control all Germany, received with attention a proposal that the editors of Socialist newspapers should have their salaries cut down, as we gather, to £3 a week, the highest wage earned in Germany by the most skilled workingman. The reason urged for the proposal was not that the editors did their work badly, but that mental work was easy or "light" work, and that it was monstrous to pay men who sat at a desk more than men who labored at exhausting or dangerous callings.

Herr Bebel, the first Parliamentary representative of the party, opposed the motion, upon the common-sense ground that the editors would not work for such wages, and that the Socialists could not replace them; and it was lost on a division, but it is said that the motion represented the true feeling of the majority.—The Spectator.

WHY IS "MR. G. W. GRAY" WANTED

A Mysterious Letter of Inquiry That Recalls a Supposed Elopement from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Mysterious letters have been received by prominent citizens in this village asking for the address of G. W. Gray, if such a person lives here.

Among those who received these letters are J. Burton Foshay, Oscar Hallock, Gen. James B. Swain, and Ebenezer Fowler. Each, as he received the typewritten epistle, was mystified, and for a few days kept it to himself. Then, upon making inquiries, he discovered there were other persons who had received similar letters and were making similar inquiries. Here is a copy of one of the letters:

New-York offices, Welles Building, 18 Broadway.
Offices of Frank R. Biedler, Equitable Building.
Baltimore, Dec. 7, 1894.

Gentlemen: Will you kindly inform me if a Mr. G. W. Gray (and Lucy his wife) reside in your town, and if so, please give me his street address?

I beg to thank you in advance for this courtesy, which I will be pleased to reciprocate when opportunity may offer. Yours truly, FRANK R. BIEDLER.

I enclose stamped envelope for reply.

The latest Sing Sing Directory has no name of Gray in it. If it had, perhaps each would have answered his individual letter and thought he had been honored with the only inquiry, but as it did not, the only way left to find out if there was such a person in town was to make inquiry; and then the whole batch of letters came to light.

Still, this does not clear up the mystery. Putting this and that together, the recipients of the letters all figured out who was meant, and all, so far as learned, reached the same conclusion.

A business man of the village, who is married, disappeared some months ago, and simultaneously the daughter of his employer was among the missing. Her first name is the same as that given in the letters of inquiry. They were away a long time, and then the young woman sent to her mother for money to reach home. It was sent, and she is now at home. The man, too, has been seen about town recently. At the time of their simultaneous disappearance it was put down as an elopement.

When the young woman came home she denied to her parents that she had gone away with the man with whom her name was associated. As no one knowing them has been discovered who saw them together, her statement stands uncontradicted.

Those who have received the letters have fixed upon these alleged elopers as the persons who traveled under the name, "Gray." They cannot imagine, however, why information about them should be sought.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the alleged New-York office of Mr. Biedler for information, but found that he had not had an office in the Welles Building for a long time.

FROM GLASS EYES TO DIAMONDS

THE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS TO BE SOLD BY COLLECTOR KILBRETH.

Cigars and Tobacco, Liquors from Abroad, Trinkets in Jewelry, a Fur Coat, and Other Things.

Collector Kilbreth has ordered a sale of 287 lots of goods, confiscated for violation of the customs laws. The sale will begin at the Barge Office next Wednesday morning, and the goods, which consist of cigars cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco, liquors, watches, jewelry, and dry goods, will be placed on public exhibition beginning Monday.

All cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco will be sold subject to the internal revenue tax. Sample boxes of cigars will be billed as full ones. In other respects the sale will be unrestricted.

The big yellow-covered catalogue issued for the guidance of bargain hunters gives in adjoining columns the appraised foreign value at the date of exportation and the appraised home value at the date of examination. Thus, 125 Havana cigars, without brand, supposed to have been worth $3 in Cuba, are appraised at $10.50 for this market. A package of 450 cigars, branded Uitstekendo, valued at $5 at Bremen, is appraised here at $36.63, and 200 cigars, without brand, valued at Naples at $2, are appraised for the New-York market at $14.88.

One lot of 45,000 La Ophelia brand and 300 La Nobleze, from an unknown port, are appraised at $134 foreign value, and $461.13 home value. Cigarettes are appraised on the same basis. The appraised value of 55 bundles at Cardenas is $3 and in New-York $13.88. A bunch of 2,000 from Havana, worth there $4, is valued here at $33.13. Trunk leaf tobacco, 135 pounds, port unknown, has an estimated foreign value of $122, and is appraised here at $392.

In liquors, 7½ gallons of brandy, having a foreign value of $7.50, are appraised here at $26.25; four cases of gin, foreign value $18, are considered worth $57.30 here, and two casks of liquor, 72 gallons, worth $36 abroad, are valued here at $216. One keg of rum, 11½ gallons, is given a foreign value of $12 and a home value of $47.65.

Diamonds, rings, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, brooches, and lockets set with jewels, and watches and chains do not show average differences exceeding 50 per cent. between foreign and home values. One pair of diamond earrings, valued abroad at $275 is appraised here at $412.50. A diamond brooch worth $150 abroad is appraised here at $225. One package of glass eyes is offered in this group. Its foreign appraisement is $5 and its home value is put at $8.

Packages of Stanley's pamphlets and books are in the dry goods list. This class includes one trunk containing 42 cans of opium, valued at $110 abroad and at $330.50 here, and a lot of 60 cans of opium, valued abroad at $158 and here at $473.

One fur coat is offered, with a foreign value of $120, and an appraised home value of $156; also 13 sets of china, appraised at $15 and $24 abroad and at home. Books, slippers, gloves, water colors, photographs, and ribbons will also be in the sale.

The Lion of Belfort.

One tiny corner of Alsace was saved to France by the almost superhuman efforts of M. Thiers—this was Belfort. Here resides a colony of at least 10,000 emigrants from German Alsace, and here the whole atmosphere, surroundings, and language are French; and I am sorry to say everything seems to breathe war. In the early Spring of 1871 I witnessed the march out of the heroic French garrison of Belfort, with all the honors of war, after a siege and bombardment of months. It was only surrendered because Prince Bismarck refused to treat with the French Republic unless it was temporarily put in German hands. It was strong then, but it is infinitely stronger now.

All the mountain tops around are converted into fortresses, and the whole place runs over with soldiers, and seems to breathe the spirit of the colossal "Lion of Belfort." This wonderful monument is partly cut out of the living rock at the foot of the castle, and seems always to gaze fiercely forth upon Alsace and upon Germany. A slight index of the tension of feeling that exists on the frontier is, that no sooner was I well out of Belfort than the French police came to my hotel to arrest me as a German spy! It is easy for patriotic Frenchmen living at Belfort to believe that Belfort is impregnable and France invincible; and as a true friend of France, I am very sorry to see that the new generation, who know nothing of war, is being fed upon the same sort of lies which proved so disastrous in 1870.—The Contemporary Review.

MORTON AND THE NEW JUSTICES

Ex-United States District Attorney Tenney Does Not Think He Should Appoint Them.

Ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney, one of the most prominent Republicans of Brooklyn, whose name has been mentioned for one of the new places on the Supreme Court bench provided for by the new Constitution, speaking of the question as to whether Governor-elect Morton would have power to make the appointments, said:

"Were I Governor, I should not make the appointments. I have three reasons, not to enter especially upon the legal questions involved. My first reason is that it is very doubtful if the Governor has the power to make these appointments. I understand he has already asked for the opinions of some of our leading lawyers upon this subject. This fact alone suggests a doubt as to his power, to make such appointments which ought to be heeded. His power should be so clear and undisputed that no questions need be asked concerning the same.

"The opinion of the Court of Appeals would alone be binding and controlling. Suppose the Governor should make these appointments and some one should raise the point at the trial term of some important case as to the legality of the Judge presiding, and this, it is more than probable, would be done, and this point should be carried to the Court of Appeals, and it should then be decided that the Governor had no power to make such appointments, and that the Judge presiding at the trial term was no Judge at all; just see what a condition of things we should have—jargon and confusion everywhere. The rights of litigants are too sacred to be thus placed in jeopardy. The exigencies of the case do not warrant the taking of any such chances. Better be safe than sorry."

Mr. Tenney's second reason is that the times are hard, and rigid economy is the watchword of the hour. The extra Judges and their attendants would cost the State $125,000, and he said there was no urgent necessity for incurring this large expense, as the taxes were high enough already. His third reason he puts in this way:

"Such appointments made by the Governor would give to the appointees an unfair advantage over other aspirants for judicial nominations next Fall. In other words, the Governor would do much toward naming the candidates, when the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the people. This was the evident intention of the Constitution makers, no matter what they may have said. The field should be left open and free to all alike, without preference or advantage to any one, and then let the best man win."

HIS VOTE WAS WORTH $20,000

GRAND JURY IN JERSEY CITY HAS E. A. DUGAN'S EVIDENCE.

Bribe Offered to Him in New-York, He Says—Judge Lippincott Instructs as to Indictment.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 11.—Edward A. Dugan, the ex-Commissioner who told the Grand Jury yesterday that an attempt had been made to bribe him, and that he had been offered $20,000 to vote for a certain water contract, refuses to give the name of the man who made the offer.

He did volunteer a statement, however, to the effect that the offer was made more than two years ago, and that it was made in New-York. He did not think at the time that it was made seriously, and had never made any secret of it, but had spoken of it at the time to his friends.

When he was called before the Grand Jury, he said, he was asked a lot of typewritten questions, which he answered without comment or explanation.

Judge Lippincott, in his charge to the new Grand Jury to-day, made especial reference to the alleged attempt at bribery called to his notice last night by the September Grand Jury. Concerning this matter, he said:

Yesterday, at the close of the labors of the September Grand Jury, a report was presented in which a case of an attempted bribery of a former public official of Jersey City was recommended to your consideration. Because of inability to secure a witness in time, the last Grand Jury was not enabled to investigate it with that deliberation necessary to present an indictment. The court recommends that you investigate this matter as soon as possible. The evidence as revealed to the court is quite clear, positive, and explicit, and if believed to be true by you must necessarily result in an indictment. The Prosecutor of the Pleas and the Clerk of the Grand Jury will furnish you with the names of the witnesses, who can be readily summoned. The court does not remember any names in this matter, but it is incumbent upon you in the interest of the orderly and decent management of our municipal affairs, if the charge be true, to make an example of any one who seeks to corrupt official action.

There is a greater feeling of public safety during the progress of such examinations than at any other time. All schemes for public improvements should be carefully watched, that they do not include within their terms opportunities for partiality, fraud, and speculation.

A public official should never be subject to indictment without clear proof, but while municipal government remains the football of political parties and spoilsmen, there is no degree of caution and investigation on your part which can be considered as excessive.

Judge Lippincott also called the attention of the Grand Jury to the chronic violation of the law against Sunday liquor-selling. He said that from 1867 until the present time every Judge who sat on the bench in Hudson County had made emphatic charges in regard to this evil, but nothing ever came of it.

Judge Lippincott also directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the prevalence of lottery and policy games in Hudson County, especially in Jersey City, and said that, although a number of persons had been convicted of this crime, none of the leaders in the business had yet been brought to punishment. It was to be hoped, he added, that some of those high in official and social life engaged in this demoralizing trade may yet be made to suffer the penalties provided by law.

The Judge also warned the Grand Jury to be careful that traffic in so-called "green goods" was restricted. He said he understood that there was evidence at hand implicating in this business persons who are filling responsible positions in society, and he thought that a strict and thorough investigation might reveal some interesting facts relative to the violation of the laws and the personality of the offenders.

A Flibbertigibbet.

A "flibber-gibber" is a lying knave or sycophant; so, in Latimer's Sermons, Folio 39, we get: "And when these flatterers and flibber-gibbes another day shall come and claw you by the back, your Grace may answer them thus," &c. A secondary meaning of the words seems to be a vexatious, tormenting spirit.

Bishop Harsnet, in his account of the Spanish invasion, tells of forty fiends cast out by the Jesuits, among them Flibbergibbet—doubtless another form of the original word. So the fool in "King Lear": "This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at curfew and walks till the first cock: he gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip; mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of earth."—All the Year Round.

The Biggest Capital.

Great as have been the advances of commerce and finance in our own time, no other financial institution can properly compare with the Bank of England. Its capital of £14,553,000, with the addition of its rest, or reserve fund, of £3,000,000, exceeds the united capital of the State banks of France and Germany, and is nearly equal to the entire paid up-capital and reserve of the five largest English joint-stock banks together.

The stability conferred by these immense resources has made the Bank of England the bulwark of our commerce in times of disturbance and panic, and earned for it the unshaken confidence both of the Government and the nation.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Controller Roberts Back to Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—State Controller James A. Roberts returned to his duties in the Controller's Department to-day, after several months' absence, much improved in health. His desk was banked with roses, the gift of the department attachés.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Inagua, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Greytown, per steamship Lancastrian Prince, (letters for Jamaica and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Lancastrian Prince."

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellenden; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Strabo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fo ne Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne,");

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Australia, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for Kingston, Jamaica, by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tamapa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

Egypt, Nile, and Palestine.

Personally-conducted parties will leave **New-York** as follows:

Tour No. 1—Jan. 5, per "Normannia."
Tour No. 2—Feb 5, per "Werra."
Tours 3 and 4—Feb. 23, per "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

Including trip on the **Nile** and **Camping Tour** in the **Holy Land.**

Tropical Cruises.

Annual series of **Winter Cruises** to the **West Indies,** from **New-York,** as follows:

Feb. 2, per **"Madiana,"** Windward Islands and Trinidad.
Feb. 13, per **"Orinoco,"** Windward Islands, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.
Feb. 23, per **"Caribbee,"** Windward Islands and Trinidad.

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES.

Mexico.

A **Grand Tour** to **Mexico** and return by **Ward Line Steamer "Yumuri," Feb 9,** from **New-York,** calling at **Havana.** Includes visits to **Progreso, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche,** etc.

Delightful cruise on the **Gulf of Mexico,** and tour through **Mexico** in **Special Pullman Train.**

Florida.

Five special parties to **Florida** under **personal escort** by

Special Pullman Vestibule Trains.

Will leave **New-York** on **Tuesdays, Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 26, March 12, 26,** visiting **St. Augustine, Ormond, Rockledge, Lake Worth, Enterprise, Palatka,** the **Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, Jacksonville, Green Cove Springs,** and all the most attractive **Florida Resorts.** Five distinct tours.

Independent Tickets Everywhere.

DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

Cook's Steamers on the **Nile** are nearly all full for the season. Secure berths for First Cataract service at once.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 AM.	*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 AM.	*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10AM.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M.	Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 AM.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Dec. 15, 7 AM.	Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.	Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.	Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC	Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING	Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU	Feb. 2, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M

CHEROKEE	Wednesday, Dec. 12
YEMASSEE	Friday, Dec. 14
ALGONQUIN	Monday, Dec. 17

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks.,
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger. Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R.
W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.RR., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18,	9 A.M.	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29,	9 A.M.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3,	10 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Feb. 5,	6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8,	6 AM.	Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12,	9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15,	9 A.M.	Saale, Tu., Feb. 19,	6 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22,	6 A.M.	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26,	9 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap. Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by

N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.	
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